



Elements Wreak Great  
in Washington StateRailroad and Electric  
Generally Stopped.Calistoga Stage Robbed  
Naphtha Explosion—Slow  
on Railway Meeting.

permits him to suddenly surrender any essential part of his power of influence to the sovereign. The sovereign can no more impose upon the ministers by the urgency of his appeal, a policy of his own devising than he can by sole authority promulgate a new law. The sovereign enjoys the right of criticizing the minister's proposal, but if a Minister declines this right of amendment, he has it in his power to adopt it. But, in accordance with the admitted custom, he invariably treats them as unauthorized suggestions, and is entitled to ignore them altogether, without in any way prejudicing his relations with the sovereign, who is deburred from offering formal advice on political questions.

Mr. Low adds that when the sovereign even expresses informally his views, they must take a tentative, interrogative form, which rarely raises them above the level of any irresponsible opinion. No one of his subordinates has been known to survive the minister's "manner of correspondence with the crown."

Custom prohibits a minister from asking his sovereign whether he is controlled by royal wishes or hopes. The minister has only to meet a royal suggestion which fails to command itself to him with a direct negative. In order, except in the rarest cases, to extinguish it summarily.

## SHE SHRIEKED AND FAINTED.

**Painted Scene at Examination into Mental Condition of Wife-slayer Harry Rose.**

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Traitors officials of the Santa Fe have arranged arrangements for handling the lemon crop of California, which bids fair to result in western fruit growers getting as good prices for lemons as are obtained for the Sicilian product. To equalize the supply and demand, the Santa Fe has made arrangements with several cold-storage warehouses in Chicago for the storage of lemons shipped during the winter months, when the crop is moved. Advance notice will be given of all shipments, so space may be set aside in the warehouses.

Each box of fruit will bear an identification card showing the state and origin, which is packed and shipped. The condition when packed, whether from high or low lands, and the packer's name and address. In this way it can be determined what fruit is best adapted for long transportation and for storage with the least damage.

Experiments have been made which lead the Santa Fe officials to believe the scheme is practicable, and will result in throwing the bulk of the California lemon crop on the market in the summertime, when prices are high, instead of in the winter, when they are low. Should this prove to be the case, the consumption of California lemons in the eastern markets will be greatly increased, as well as the profit to the growers.

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RAILROAD RECORD.  
IN GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

**California Lemons to Capture Eastern Markets.**

**Santa Fe Will Store Crop in Chicago Ice Boxes.**

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## KANSAS CITY SUITS/ON RECONSIGNMENT CHARGES.

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.) Jan. 3.—Atty. Gen. Crow filed in the Supreme Court here today four suits in equity, one each against the Burlington, the Rock Island, the Santa Fe, and the Missouri Pacific railroads, seeking to restrain them from enforcing the reconsignment clause on grain delivered by any of the roads named for storage in Kansas City or shipment out of that city on a line other than those four cities.

The celebration of the celebration occurred right. The government building, too, in the King Kaihau's palace, and the scene of many historic gatherings in the annals of the city, was a larger, or a greater crowd than it has ever seen. Fully a cataract of Honolulu gathered within the walls of the new palace and made merry over the coming of the cable.

## "CABLE DAY" IN HAWAII.

**General Holiday to Celebrate Event—Speaking and Reception in the Historic Old Palace.**

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

HONOLULU (C. T. H.) Jan. 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] "Cable Day" was observed as a general holiday. Five thousand persons crowded around the governmental buildings and listened to addresses by prominent citizens and foreign officials. The principal address was made by Justice George C. Morrison, Gov. Dole, and by W. H. Estes of Minnesota, who is here as the representative of the Washington government investigating conditions in the Territory.

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## FIRE IN DENVER.

**Several Deaths Likely to Result from Burns Received by Inmates of Gutted Lodging-house.**

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

DENVER (Colo.) Jan. 3.—One fatality, and several burns, have been reported, and many may die, as the result of an early-morning fire in a cheap lodging-house at Thirteenth and Blake Streets. The dead:

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, 26, died.

EDWIN SCHMID, 21, died.

MARK KEEFE, seriously burned.

JOHN H. HARRIS, seriously burned.

FRED THOMAS, seriously injured.

GEORGE HARRIS, seriously injured.

LEONIE HALL, painfully burned, but will recover.

All the victims were residents and were asleep when the fire broke out. Lance Hall was carried from the burning building by firemen.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the leaking of a gasoline stove. The gas cylinder caught fire from a lighted lamp in the room.

**WARM GREETING FOR NORDICA.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Miss Nordica made her reappearance in grand opera in New York this afternoon after an absence from the United States of about two years. The famous singer returned from a tour of the United States, and in the performances of "Tristan and Isolde" sustained her role. Miss Nordica's reception was notably cordial, accented by the applause with which her rendering of the role was regarded.

## NEW LINE TO WEST.

(By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

MILWAUKEE AND UNION PACIFIC (P.) Jan. 2.—Just before noon today another fall of earth enlarged the big cave-in at Oliphant and removed over half of the support structure of the Evans building. Several large cracks have appeared on the surface of adjacent property, and the feeling of alarm which prevailed at daybreak has given way to one of alarm.

## CHARGED WITH KIDNAPING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—W. H. Reeves, manager of the Zion Printing and Publishing House, and E. W. Newcomb were charged with having conspired in the kidnapping of Harry Dunn, a fifteen-year-old boy. The warrants were procured by the boy's mother, Mrs. G. Baconsch, the complainant, charging that her son was detained at the print shop until his will. The men were held in \$2000 bonds.

## FORGER SELBY CAPTURED.

VINCENNES (Ind.) Jan. 2.—John Selby, the fugitive from Vincennes, charged with forgery, who recently escaped from Monett (Mo.) officers, has been captured and is in safe custody. The fugitive had forged forged aggregate \$6,000. Superintendent of Police Dunn has left to bring Selby back for trial.

## ORDERED TO INDIANOLA.

SHREVEPORT (La.) Jan. 2.—Charles Fitzgerald, postoffice inspector at Jackson, Miss., who was here today on government business, received an order to proceed immediately to Indianola, Miss., to take charge of the situation.

**The Dilettantes, B. W. Bartoli & Co.,**

have removed to the Great Western Market, 6th and Spring street. Largest assortment of imported and domestic delicacies. Telephone Main 377.

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CUT PRICE OF KISSES.

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## PACIFIC SLOPE. LANDSLIDES AND FLOODS.

Elements Wreak Great Havoc  
in Washington State.

Railroad and Electric Services  
Generally Slashed.

Calisoga Stage Robbed Again—  
Naphtha Explosion—Stockton  
Railway Meeting.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

SEATTLE (Wash.) Jan. 3.—The Great Northern Coast line and the Northern Pacific's line to Sumas are the only lines of railroads running out of Seattle which are open tonight. For three hours today even these lines were blocked by slides. Floods have interrupted the train service on the west side of the mountain and slides in the mountains have added to the trouble. In addition there have been numerous small slides occurring on the west side line.

The electric line running between this city and Tacoma was open for a part of the day, slides occurring last night having been cleared, but at 7 o'clock tonight all trains were canceled and notice was given that further communication with Tacoma was impossible for an indefinite period. Tonight the Northern Pacific canceled its Portland train, and this morning the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad was unable to send out a train owing to a long delay damage at Rainier. The Canadian Pacific was unable to send trains eastward, but both the Northern Pacific and Great Northern are blocked.

The rest of Northern will be compelled to work its way through Mandan and then opening the interurban line for an indefinite period. It is probable now that the first communication with the west will be made by Great Northern and Northern Pacific trains by way of Portland. The Northern Pacific Railroad and Navigation roadbed now soft indicates flood troubles that make this impossible.

At 7 o'clock tonight the climax in the railroad situation was reached when the White and Stuck rivers in King and Pierce counties went out of their banks, burying the Interurban and Northern Pacific tracks between Seattle and Tacoma. The water was overflowing the valley between Auburn and Kent, and driving many of the residents all through the White River Valley out of their homes.

Train service between Seattle and Tacoma was abandoned, and at midnight it was stated there was no trolley when it would be reestablished. Parts of the interurban track near Kent are under water, and the water is rising in several washouts, the extent of which are not known. All the wires to Kent are down, and the five system is working imperfectly. The Mukilteo hop yards near Kent are under eight feet of water, and the waters are running at a mad rate all over the valley.

The Northern Pacific advises at 10 o'clock tonight from Auburn that the effect of the heavy rain had been to cut the vicinity of Auburn, and that the big bridge between Auburn and Tacoma was tottering and ready to go out at any time.

The streets in the vicinity of Kent, Auburn, Darrington and others in that vicinity were flooded, and there was no telling how great the damage to property will be, but it was said that it will be very heavy.

### LONE HAND WINS.

CALISTOGA, STAGE ROBBED.  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

CALISTOGA, Jan. 3.—The lone highwayman has again made his appearance in the state, and this afternoon he struck again. At 1 o'clock the Calistoga and Lake stage was stopped on Mt. St. Helena. The express box was taken, and the passengers were released of a few dollars.

The hold-up took place at Dusty Bed, where nearly all the many former stage robberies have occurred.

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### NO-CONSPIRACY PLEA.

WILLIAMS-BEALE TRIAL.  
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—A morning spent in earnest argument upon a point of law raised by Attorney Dunne, made the trial of Williams and Beale, who sought to be sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly.

As a mark of esteem, in which they hold their retiring chief, the employees of the State Prison, Arthur Elston, and his executive, Arthur Elston, in answering the mail which had preceded his arrival.

The Governor-elect was of the opinion that the inauguration would be held Wednesday, as he believed that the Legislature would have organized and convened by that time.

He has been the guest of the Legislature for several years.

The inauguration will be a spectacular affair, consisting, in part, of a military parade, which will be under the direction of Col. H. L. Seymour, of the Second Regiment Infantry.

Gov. Gage, Governor-elect, Pardee, and the officials will ride in carriages to the Capitol, where a line will be formed and the Governor-elect will be received by the Assembly Chamber.

When the 10th of January arrives, he said, he will be present at the inauguration.

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The inauguration will be a spectacular affair, consisting, in part, of a military parade, which will be under the direction of Col. H. L. Seymour, of the Second Regiment Infantry.

Gov. Gage, Governor-elect, Pardee, and the officials will ride in carriages to the Capitol, where a line will be formed and the Governor-elect will be received by the Assembly Chamber.

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As a mark of esteem, in which they hold their retiring chief, the employees of the State Prison, Arthur Elston, and his executive, Arthur Elston, in answering the mail which had preceded his arrival.

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**POLITICAL**  
**NEW ISSUES,  
SAYS HEATH.**

**Old Ones All Reduced to  
Shreds and Tatters.**

**Democrats Must Work Over Time  
in Order to Find Others.**

**George Fred Williams Not for  
Olney—Colorado Situation is  
Getting Very Exciting.**

**BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Political conditions in the West were discussed today by Perry Heath, secretary of the Republican National Committee. Heath called at the White House and saw the President.

"Not one of the issues of either 1900 or 1902 will, in my opinion, cut any figure in the national campaign of 1904," he said. "The elections of both 1900 and 1902 eliminated silver as an issue. Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana gave large Republican majorities last November for the gold standard. Imperialism, expansion and President Roosevelt's government of the Philippines were mentioned, but the more they were mentioned the greater became the Republican victory."

"Tariff revision is not demanded, and the plan of reducing the tariff on trust-made articles, or punishing trusts by free trade is regarded wherever I have traveled in the last six months as a fallacy and is not popular. The Democrats first raised this question, and raised it for the purpose of creating an issue and dividing the Republican party, but they have not succeeded. The Democrats are free traders first and last, and protectionists will not take to this proposition. Republicans do not believe in killing the patient in order to cure him."

"In the past six weeks I have been asked by at least a score of Democratic business men what issue divided the two parties. I could not tell them. All said that there were four sound money, retention of our new territory, and opposed to free trade as a means of killing the trusts. If we were to begin the national campaign tomorrow I have no idea what the Democrats would present in antagonism to our present policies of progress and prosperity."

**STANDS PAT.**

**THAT OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**  
AKRON (O.) Jan. 2.—In a quiet statement issued tonight Charles Dick announces that he does not seek the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio; that he has not asked any man to support him or said to anyone that he was a candidate. Under these circumstances, he says, "he has not felt that he would withdraw from a race that he has not entered and still less could he decline a nomination not yet offered."

Whoever is nominated, he says, may count upon his loyal support.

**COLORADO CONTESTS.**

**EVERY DEMOCRAT CHALLENGED.**

**BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.**

DENVER, Jan. 2.—Formal notice of contests were filed today with the Secretary of State by the even Democratic members of the House and Senate of the Fourteenth General Assembly, whose seat had not previously been contested. In each case the allegations are of fraud and intimidation at the polls, miscounts of the ballots, and allowing men to vote who were not legal voters. One charge is that false names were listed and were circulated among the voters in the various legislative districts, so that voters who would have voted the Republican ticket were misled into voting the Democratic ticket.

This move is made to checkmate the contests filed by the Democrats against all the Republican Senators.

**DELAWARE DIVIDES.**

**JOINT CAUCUS OPPOSED.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**

WILMINGTON (Del.) Jan. 2.—The regular Republican members of the General Assembly met here to consider the proposition presented yesterday by Union or Addicks Republicans concerning a division of the offices of the League. The Union Republican Caucus stated their willingness to divide offices equally, providing the officers were chosen by a caucus of all the Republican members of the Assembly. It is stated that this proposition is not acceptable to the members for the reason that they should participate in a joint caucus on the question of officers and decline to do so on the question of the election of a United States Senator they might be subject to criticism. The whole matter is now in the hands of the League.

The regulars favor the selection of officers by each faction and express their disapproval of any caucus with the Addicks adherents.

**HOWELL'S HOT ANSWER.**

**CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**

SCRANTON (Pa.) Jan. 2.—Congressman-elect George Howell (Dem.) tonight served upon Congressman William Connelley his answer and counter-charges in the contest instigated by the latter.

Howell avers that his own majority of \$21 would have been larger, if it had not been for the corrupt use of \$125,000 in an effort to defeat him. He specifically alleges that money was offered Democratic Chairman John F. Healey to have the Democrats endorse Connelley; that \$250,000 was placed in the hands of Sheriff C. H. Schade, treasurer of the Democratic committee, to induce election officers to make false returns in favor of the contestants, and that agents of the contestants were freely supplied with money to be used to corrupt election officers.

The grounds for the contest are attacked, and a general denunciator is entered.

**GEORGE FRED "AGIN" HIM.**

**CANNOT SUPPORT OLNEY.**

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BOSTON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Richard Olney is to be boomed in Massachusetts for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1904. Against him he will have George Fred Williams and the silver element. Those who are for him are chary of

having their names used yet.

"The boom of Mr. Olney," Williams said, "is out of the question. It would burst the party in two. Now, I admire and love Mr. Olney, but I am against him, and he understands my position thoroughly. Mr. Olney did not support my political view in 1896, and I do not support him now. Judging from the standpoint of practical politics, Mr. Olney has no chance."

The Olney men say, "No committee has been organized, and no formal move has been started, but Mr. Olney is to be looked after. Something of a formal nature will be heard shortly. There is no question of the strength of Olney. We are flattered and gratified by the signs of strength he is showing. He is the one man whom New England boundary lines cannot smother."

**SOUTH AFRICA.**  
**GREAT CONCILIATOR  
IS CHAMBERLAIN.**

**COLONIAL SECRETARY WINNING  
PRAISE FROM OPPONENTS.**

He is showing remarkable tact in smoothing down the ruffled feathers of the Colonial Impressions Meeting with High Commissioner Milner.

**BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.**

LONDON, Jan. 2.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) Chamberlain is making a splendid impression in South Africa. All dispatches from the Cape agree with this. The prophecies of the Liberal and Radical press that he would undo by imprudent speeches all he might accomplish in his personal interviews, have been falsified by events, for it is his speeches that are carrying the day for the Colonial Secretary's programme. Even the Daily Mail, which has been displaying unusual tact and remarkable astuteness as a pacifier, and he has only to continue as he has begun if he would completely revolutionize for the better both the Boer and colonial feeling. Chamberlain's plan is to convince the colonials and to conciliate the Boers afterward. The convincing process involves showing the Boers that their interests are endangered by fostering petty local jealousies.

That he is working wonders along this line is evident from the changed tone of the press of Natal and Cape Colony. Two months ago the Times of Natal reflected local opinion in a slashing article commenting unfavorably upon Lord Milner and the Colonial Office.

**IMPRESSIVE MEETING.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**

CHARLESTOWN (Nats.) Jan. 2.—Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain had an impressive meeting here this afternoon in the presence of a great crowd of soldiers and civilians, many of whom came miles across the veldt to witness the reception of the commissioner by his chief. Lord Milner and his suite mounted the steps leading to Mr. Chamberlain's special train, and there was a look of decided pleasure on the thin features of the Colonial Secretary as he grasped Lord Milner's hand.

The train stopped and load calls for a speech, but Mr. Chamberlain merely contented himself with briefly greeting Lord Milner for the welcome, and the two officials entered the observation car of the train which steamed off toward Cape Town. The royal following was then added.

**REACHES PERTORIA.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**

PERTORIA, Jan. 2.—The special train bringing Mr. Chamberlain and his party arrived here at midnight. The Secretary met with an enthusiastic reception.

**BANKER ROBIN'S SUICIDE.**

**MISSING PRESIDENT OF SILVERTON, COLO.**

**INSTITUTION SHOT HIMSELF—BANK SAID  
TO SOLVENT.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.**

SILVERTON (Colo.) Jan. 2.—The body of James H. Robin, president and principal owner of the Bank of Silvertown, was found today in the vaults of the bank, with a bullet hole through the right temple. In his right hand was still clutched the revolver with which he had ended his life. His widow and three children are in England at present.

Colonel A. J. Mundee's action in closing the bank to depositors is generally commended by the business men. Mundee today declined to make any statement regarding the bank's condition, except to say that he believed that it would be able to pay dollar for dollar if the pressure does not become too great.

The bank, which is a private corporation, is said to have had deposits of \$100,000. The latest statement of a recent current is that Robin had borrowed large sums from the bank to carry on mining operations. He was interested in the Iowa Tiger, Silver Ledge and Camp Bird Extension mining companies.

**MAY HAVE ENTERED FEZ.**

**SPANISH PAPER SAYS PRETENDER IS  
IN THE CAPITAL, BUT THE REPORT IS  
NOT CONFIRMED.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.**

MADRID, Jan. 2.—(By Atlantic Cable.) According to information received by the Liberal, the pretender to the throne of Morocco has entered Fez, and met with a grand reception.

Tellograms received here from Tangier agree that the situation is more serious than the latter.

**PRETENDER PENDING.**

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**ENGLAND.**  
**BERESFORD  
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**Hopes to Gather Knowledge  
in United States.**

**Tells Why England is Lagging in  
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**Liberals Gain Seat in House  
Commons—Anglo-German  
Alliance One of Issues.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**

LONDON, Jan. 2.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Irish land conference, which was called by Lord Dunraven, Lord Mayo and others interested in the Irish agrarian question with a view to arranging the sale of land by the landlords to the tenants, met again here today. The only absents were Lord Dunraven, chairman of the conference, who is sick, and John Redmond. A report was drawn up and signed by all those present and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Dudley. The contents of the report have not yet been given out, and while the agreement regarding the report completes its present work, it has been resolved not to dissolve the conference.

"However, in addition to attending to private business, I am going to have a good look around, although I must be back in London for the opening of Parliament in February. I hope to pick up information regarding the administrative elements in American business. That's where America excels. We do not know how to administer here. Our business is as good as the business of any administration. Our companies want heads and commanders as directors, who know nothing about business. Yours demand straight business men, who not only know but put their money into the concerns of which they are directors.

"I am afraid they will jump out at me. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions are afraid to hind them. I think that unless they give fight, he will roll them over. They get the big money, and the public gets the small. The managers said that Mexican Pete" is keeping watch on the big fighters. He is afraid they will jump out at him. He claims that no man can run in four rounds, and says that champions

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1903.

**SPORTING RECORDS**  
**PETE CRAZY**  
**FOR A FIGHT.**

**Big Utah Mexican Threatens**  
**Jeff and Fitz.**

**Anger of Pugilists Likely to End**  
**in Street Affray.**

**Cup Defender Yacht Delayed—**  
**Many Entries to Metropol-**  
**itan State Races.**

**ONE DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.**

**SALT LAKE CITY (Utah) Jan. 3.—** [Exclusive Dispatch.] "Mexican Pete," the big Utah prize fighter, has so scared Jeffries and Fitzsimmons for their refusal to meet him in the ring on Thursday night that a street fight is more than probable during the week's stay of Lanny Bob and Champion Jim in Salt Lake City. "Mexican Pete" is keeping a close watch on the big fighters. He says he is afraid they will jump out of town. He claims that no man can put him out in four rounds, and says that the champions are afraid of him. He dares that unless they give him a fight, he will follow them wherever they go on the streets, and call them cowards in every public place he meets them. Pete says he did Jeffries in private recently in a restaurant.

Jeff and Fitzsimmons said that they had not yet agreed on a date. Jeffries that they would pick up either man in a room with "Mexican Pete" and if the latter won four rounds he would get \$10,000. Pete is now considering the proposal.

Jeff and Fitzsimmons were shown a dispatch from Butte coming from Jack Ball, manager of Munroe, in which the former said Tommy Ryan would train Munroe and the latter would challenge Jeffries for the championship of the world. They both say that Jeffries and Munroe have \$10,000 any time he desires, if he succeeds in standing up four rounds longer.

Fitzsimmons said: "Tommy can make Munroe for a year and then he can act as Munroe's second, and I will act as Munroe's second, and I will be \$10,000 I can put him out inside of four rounds."

**NO BASEBALL PEACE.**

**COMMITTEE CONFERENCE OFF.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.**  
**CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—** For the present there will not be a meeting of the committees of the American and National leagues," said President Ban Johnson of the former organization today. "At the first conference in New York," he continued, "it was understood that the committee from the National League had full power to dispose of all questions that might arise. Since then it has developed that the league committee had no authority to act conclusively on anything. Two weeks ago I wrote Chairman Hermann that if the National League would clothe its committee in full power we would be prepared to meet them, but not until that action is taken.

Mr. Hermann wired me that he would have his committee vested with full power. He has made an earnest but failed. We were prepared to meet the National League in the end and strive for a fair and just settlement. We were mindful of the fact that the partners in the game, and the owners of the franchises, and to serve the best interests of baseball we were prepared to do our part to bring about peace. No substantial good could come from a conference with a committee that has limited powers. It would simply be a waste of time and energy."

**SCORELESS FOOTBALL.**  
**INDIANS HOLD RELIANCE.**  
**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**  
**SALISBURY (Md.) Jan. 3.—** The Reliance Football Team of Oakland and the Cherokee Indian team played a scoreless game on Willamette University campus this afternoon with the ball in the hands of the Indians and in California territory at the close. It was the fastest game played here this season and was witnessed by about 2000 people.

**Crescent City Card.**

**LOVED GRANDPA MOST.**  
**NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—** Crescent City summary: Seven furlongs, selling: Rankin won, Pyrro second, Pett third; time 1:53.

One mile: Bonhous won, John H. Lee second, Potesta third; time 1:47.

Six furlongs, handicap: The Lady won, Farmer Jim second, Play Like third; time 1:59.

One mile and a sixteenth, Audubon Handicap: Marcus Lee, Mrs. Tomlin second, Stiles third; time 1:54 1/2.

Mile and a half: Pothenon won, George Gardner second, Latson third; time 2:45 1/2.

Six furlongs: Mrs. Frank Foster won, Suburban Queen second, Glendop third; time 1:59.

**Like Present Game Law.**

**SAN JOSE, Jan. 3.—** The Santa Clara County Fish and Game Protective Association, which numbers about six hundred members, tonight adopted a resolution declaring opposition to any change in the present State game law.

**ACTRESS'S "LATE COMPANY."**

**CORNELL WINS Chess Championship.**  
**NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—** The concluding round of the annual chess tournament, in which the representative of Cornell, Brown and Pennsylvania universities contested, was played here yesterday. Cornell won the series and the trophy permanently. Smith beat Hickie. The final score was: Cornell, 6; Brown, 5; Cornell, 4.

**Sixty-six Minutes of Ball.**  
**SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—** In a snap-well-played game today the Nationals defeated the All-Americans by a score of 5 to 1. The game was played in sixty-two minutes. Batties—Americans—Bernhardt and Sullivan; Nationals—Tannehill and Leahy.

**Turner and Cousin Matched.**  
**OAKLAND, Jan. 3.—** Jack Cousin of Chicago and Rudy Turner of Stockton have been matched by the Acme Athletic Club to fight at 123 pounds. Jan. 22.

**KING VERY LOW.**

**LONDON, Jan. 3.—** [By Atlantic Cable.] A dispatch from Dresden to London. The weather was cloudy and the wind still heavy. Four favorites won, played from 10 to 1, 4 to 5 to 10, the second race from Aspinwall, favorite, after getting away poorly, the Morris stable, again in the two-year-old race, won. Rovena was second. Rapid W., stable companion of the winner, started the small end of the purse.

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**COLLISION OF GRAND TRUNK.**

**ST. CATHERINES (Ont.) Jan. 3.—** The Chicago Express, east-bound, consisting of two baggage cars, two day coaches and two sleeping cars, drawn by an eighty-ton engine, collided today with another engine, running light, just west of Merriton tunnel, on the Grand Trunk Railroad. Firemen Desault and Horning were killed, and Engineers Buckett and McLean were severely injured.

Three furlongs, purse: Precious Horse, 114 (Bullman) 1 to 2, won; Ro-  
man, 100 (L. Woods) 9 to 2, won;

Aspinwall, 105 (Minder) 6 to 5, second;

Fat Oran, 103 (Donovan) 12 to 2, third;

One mile: July Gyp, Mike Murphy, 104, second; Parfait, 105 (Birkaruth) 6 to 5, second;

Sam Laz, 103 (Cornell) 6 to 1, third; time 1:32. Steph, Hun-  
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ter, Doctol, Kickumbob, and  
Horse also ran.

**Increase in Wages.**

**PORTLAND (Or.) Jan. 3.—** Three hundred engineers, boilermakers, and iron workers of the Oregon Lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad have received an increase in wages, ranging from 6 to 10 per cent.

**HAVE YOU ANY OF THESE**

**Symptoms of a Very Common**  
**Trouble?**

**There is no disease so common in the United States as catarrh, because it appears in so many forms and attacks so many different organs.**

**It is a common mistake to suppose that catarrh is confined to the nose and throat. Catarrh may affect any part of the body, wherever located, accompanied by abnormal secretions, is catarrh. Catarrh of stomach or bladder, or intestine, is nearly as common as nasal catarrh and much more serious, although it is true that nasal catarrh and catarrh of other internal organs is the result of neglected nasal catarrh.**

**A new remedy has recently appeared which as far as tested seems to be remarkably effective in the treatment of catarrh.**

**The preparation is sold by druggists generally under name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and in addition to being very palatable and convenient, possess extraordinary power in cases giving immediate relief from the coughing, hacking, and constant clearing of the throat and head, those symptoms with which everyone is familiar who has ever suffered from colds in the head.**

**Catarrh is simply a continuation of these symptoms until the trouble becomes chronic and grows worse from year to year.**

**Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are composed of good, new, gentle, easily digestible aromatic and aromatic species, from which it will be seen that no secret is made of the ingredients, and also that no mineral poisons are used, and is the case with many well-known catarrh medicines.**

**For a cure of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, for catarrh of stomach, intestines or bladder no preparation is so safe and gives such rapid and permanent results as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.**

**Druggists sell them at 10c, for sufficient packages. You can use them with assurance that you will not contract the cocaine or morphine habit, as the results from this catarrh cure are apparent from the first day's use.**

**RICH HARLEM STAKES.**

**NEW HANDICAP PROVIDED.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.**

**CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—** The Harlem Jockey Club today announced the addition of a rich stake to the club's regular lists. It is to be called the Harlem National Handicap. The distance will be a mile and three-eighths, and the value of the race will be \$20,000 this year, \$15,000 next year and \$20,000 the year following.

**Conditions of the stake are to be similar to those of the Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps. Entries for the new race will be accepted to close February 1.**

**Weights will be announced March 15, and declarations are due April 6, two months before the running of the race.**

**Among the other stakes announced are the club's annual Twentieth Century Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, value \$2000. Stakes for the summer and fall meeting will be announced later. Altogether, the Harlem Jockey Club will offer \$100,000 in purses and stakes during its fifty-three days of racing this season.**

**CUP DEFENDER DELAYED.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**

**BRISTOL (Conn.) Jan. 3.—** The frames in the new ninety-foot yacht ordered from the Herreshoffs by the America's Cup syndicate will not be set up for some days, partly by reason of delay in receipts of material and because of the unexpected delay in finishing the keelson. Both the frames and the plates are being shaped without mishap, and already there are plates ready enough to cover half the hull. In the sail loft new cases have been obtained for the Constitution and the new yacht are being made. Belmont is anxious to have the sails for the Constitution ready late in March, so that boat may be put in commission the month following.

**THE THIRD SHAMROCK.**

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.**

**GLASGOW, Jan. 3.—** The frames of the Shamrock III have now been set up and the plating laid. The challenger will be ready for launching before April, the time first named. The Times suggests that St. Patrick's Day would be an appropriate day for the launching.

**Three of the eastern managers of**

**such great wholesale packing-houses as**

**Armour, Swift & Co., and Schwarz-**

**child and Sulzberger were seen to-**

**day, and all refused to talk for publication.**

**One who declined to sanction the use**

**of his name, clearly intimated that**

**the packers are maintaining unreason-**

**ably high prices to recoup themselves**

**for the reduced profits or actual loss**

**sustained by them during the stringent**

**times of last summer, when whole-**

**salers forced them to pay fancy prices**

**or else retire from business.**

**ROYAL REFUGEE SAYS SHE WILL**

**NEVER, NEVER RETURN.**

**Given Declares That Whether She Gets**

**A Divorce or not They Will Live To-**

**gether Always—Will Try to Keep**

**Her Child.**

**ROYAL PRINCESSES**

**ARISTOCRATIC SLAVES.**

**Charles Dyer Retires.**

**DENVER (Colo.) Jan. 3.—** The resigna-

**tion of Charles Dyer, general super-**

**intendent of the Colorado and South-**

**ern road, has been tendered to**

**President Trumbull, and one of the**

**first matters which will be considered**

**by General Manager J. M. Herbert**

**will be the appointment of Dyer's suc-**

**cessor.** Dyer is considering offers

**from the Atlantic and other rail-**

**roads, that may decide to remain per-**

**manently from the railroad business.**

**Charles Dyer Retires.**

**ROYAL REFUGEE SAYS SHE WILL**

**NEVER, NEVER RETURN.**

**Given Declares That Whether She Gets**

**A Divorce or not They Will Live To-**

**gether Always—Will Try to Keep**

**Her Child.**

**ROYAL PRINCESSES**

**ARISTOCRATIC SLAVES.**

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MRS. TINGLEY  
UNDER FIRE.Artful Dodging and Juggling  
on Witness Stand.Cross-examination is Beginning  
to Be Interesting.Purple Mahatma Stripping Off  
All Her Own Glory—  
Many Denials.

DIREC'T WIRE TO THE TIMES:

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 2.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Katherine A. Tingley has a sharp wit and a nimble tongue. She is quick at repartee, and knows how to dodge an embarrassing question as well as the most difficult of dodgers. She adroitly conceals the checkered career that well-informed people know her to have—that career which her counsel, while professing to open wide the doors to let in the light of investigation, has tried to screen from the jury.

More than once this afternoon while undergoing cross-examination by counsel for the defense, Samuel M. Shortridge, she tried to edge out of an uncomfortable corner by resorting to circumlocution and subterfuge. She is as shifty in a verbal sparring match as Bob Flannigan was in theistic arena in his palmy days. She sidesteps, ducks, clinches with the attorney, and does anything to avoid a solar-plexus blow.

## A LOFTY PEDESTAL.

Katherine is haughty, and propels up her portly figure with a maple crutch and fine, sweeping strides. Her manner becomes insistent in his effort to extort the naked truth. With the dignity of an angry dowager she snaps the heavy lids of her beady eyes and exclaims: "It is absolutely false!" "I cannot remember!" "Never!" "I never did!" or some similar heated negative.

Her attitude when under fire is that of a tress cast splitting with feline fury. "How dare anyone cast aspersion upon me, the outer head of the Theosophical movement and esoteric society? How dare anyone question the acts of those upon whom the mantle of the master of the ages have fallen?"

The pedestal or the ages have fallen? Is the pedestal or the attempt? Mrs. Neresheimer, defendant's answer to the complaint.

Mr. Shortridge read a section from the complaint, showing that reiteration of the truth of the allegation about Mrs. M. Neresheimer was made forth there again and emphatically, and that justification of the words of the alleged libel was undoubtedly included in the pleadings. The court: "I will ask you, Mr. Neresheimer, excepted most emphatically in the affirmative.

The court will ruminate over this question during the noon recess," said Judge Torrance, and recess was taken till 1:30 a. m.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Judge Torrance was in a more amiable mood at the opening of the afternoon session. He was assisted in his amiability by counsel for plaintiff, who withdrew questions in regard to the meaning of Raja Yoga, which had pre-empted the entire afternoon.

Mr. Shortridge expressed his inability to answer questions of the witness, having on the court's approval under the rulings that had been made, and gave up the attempt. Mrs. Neresheimer was therefore excused.

TINGLEY RECENTS.

Mrs. Tingley was recalled for further examination in the defense of evidence introduced by the defense. She continued to make sweeping denials of statements of witnesses who had testified to her.

She denied that the spirit of Mme. M. Neresheimer was in her. She spoke through her when she transacted business with the court's approval under the rulings that had been made, and gave up the attempt. Mrs. Neresheimer was therefore excused.

GLORY STRIPPED OFF.

But she was the mighty fallen! This purple mahatma, clothed with unlimited power by a constitution of her own making; this "she who must be obeyed," whose name is printed in capital letters (bold face) in literature which she sends out over her own signature and under the pall of privacy, and which is largely devoted to laudation of herself and her supreme powers, dwindles to mere pygmy of authority when scrutinized through the lens of sworn testimony of her own giving.

On the witness stand, during the last two days, the "leader," "official head," "outer head" and also "P. Q." by all of which titles Mrs. Tingley is known, obsequiously, yet ostentatiously, stripped herself of the vast power and authority which she has laid claim to in her literature, and divested herself of the purple glory that has been traditionally alleged to radiate from her rotund corporeity. The symbolic ceremony and mysticism go a-glimmering, that which has been called sacred and divine is resolved to mere trash of the earth, and high-sounding titles are but as trinkling cymbals, when Katherine gives her testimony.

## SHE JUGGLES.

It is really amazing how little Mrs. Tingley pretends to know about the goings-on at Point Loma during the years of her stewardship, and how little responsibility she assumes for what has happened there. She shifts to other shoulders "most of the burdens that were supposed to be hers, and finds it convenient to use the names of the various societies affiliated with the Universal Brotherhood to foil inquiry that appears to be too searching. By juggling the names of the several concerns, she seeks to baffle her cross-examiners at every turn.

Mrs. Tingley was on the witness stand again the greater part of today, and her cross-examination had just begun to get interesting, when court adjourned till next Monday morning. The question of her denial of testimony of other witnesses reflecting upon her, and often broke away from the control of her counsel in order to try to square herself in the opinion of the jury and spectators. Too much explanation sometimes is worse than none, and this conviction grew as Tingley talked on and on and on.

## NOTHING GOT OUT.

The only other witness of the day was Mrs. E. A. Neresheimer, whose testimony did not amount to anything, for the reason that the court would not admit any portions of it that the defense deemed material. Mrs. Neresheimer, one of the alleged victims of bad treatment specifically mentioned in the alleged libel article. The court ruled in the early part of the proceedings that defendant would be restricted to evidence as to those specific cases proving justification of the objectionable publication. When an attempt was made to introduce evidence about Mrs. Freeman, whose case is alleged to have been more aggravated than that of Mrs. Neresheimer, in order to prove that Point Loma was a place of horror, the court ruled that the evidence was inadmissible, because there was no mention of Mrs. Freeman's troubles in the alleged libel. The court admonished counsel to confine their efforts to substantiating the cases of "horror" specified in the complaint.

Mrs. Neresheimer having been mentioned as one who had suffered, and who was here to speak for herself, was called by the defense to testify in accordance with the facts, but the objection was made by plaintiff's counsel to every pertinent question asked, and all the testimony which have given was ruled out by the court.

Mrs. Neresheimer was on the witness stand for only a short while at the morning session. Mrs. Tingley occupied the stand the remainder of the day. Following are the proceedings in detail:

## MORNING SESSION.

Mrs. E. A. Neresheimer, who could not be found yesterday, was in court

this morning, and was called to the defense, in direct examination. She might as well have been spared the trouble, for all the good defense got out of her in the way of testimony. She was not allowed to testify to a single thing, except as to her identity, and the fact that she is not a member of the Universal Brotherhood, but has been living at Point Loma with her husband who is one of the bright and shining lights of Tingleyism in Loma Land.

Attorney Shortridge took Mrs. Neresheimer in hand, and proceeded to ask her questions concerning her connection with the Universal Brotherhood," was proposed. The question was objected to, and the court sustained the objection. Now plaintiff wanted to draw these things in. The court remarked that his effort to object to argument on the court's rulings. Mr. Shortridge

said it seemed to him plaintiff's counsel were "blowing and blowing cold." When the defense tried to get testimony from the teacher at Point Loma plaintiff objected, and the court sustained the objection. Now plaintiff wanted to draw these things in. The court remarked that his effort to object to argument on the court's rulings. Mr. Shortridge

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BRYAN IN  
OLD MEXICO.Received With Honors in the  
Land of Silver.Showing the Country to His  
Daughters and Son.Many New Enterprises Under  
Way in the Sister Republic—  
California Visitors.Memorial Correspondence of The Times  
CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 22.—Mr. and Mrs.  
W. J. Bryan and family arrived here on  
Christmas Day. The distinguished Demo-  
cratic leader and presidential candidate came  
direct from his home, Lincoln, Neb., and with  
no time to lose, was received by the Governor  
of Mexico, was taken for the pleasure of his  
children, the Misses Ruth and Grace and  
William Jennings Bryan, Jr. They  
had not been here before the holiday vacation  
and the interest gave Mr. Bryan the  
opportunity he wanted to let them see this  
country, to them so new and novel. The trip  
was made over the Mexican roads, which Mr.  
Bryan took to Mexico on his last trip, in  
1901.On that occasion Mr. Bryan came here in  
December, so almost to the date, it was  
now six years since he was here. He  
was accompanied then by Mrs. Bryan, also  
by his son, General-Treasurer, T. T.  
McClung of Kansas City, and by his  
son, of Washington, D. C., formerly of  
our city, and inventor of the Isham dynamo  
generator.On his way down he stopped off at Tlaxco  
and was handsomely entertained by the  
governor of the State of Mexico, Gen. J. J.  
Vidaurri. On reaching Mexico City he was  
met at the depot of the National by Col.  
Gen. H. G. O'Neil, then Minister of  
Finance, and the President, and many Amer-  
icans were there to greet him. Nothing could  
equal the warmth of the welcome he  
received and the delight of the attentions  
shown him. He was feted at Government  
dinners, from President Diaz down  
to General of the National Railroad, gave him a  
sumptuous dinner at the Jockey Club, on  
which many of the leaders of the revolution  
and other leaders in Mexico. He was re-  
ceived in the Congress and shown special  
rooms, being seated with the Speaker of the  
house and delivering, in that position,  
a speech which was received with  
applause. He was guest of his sister, Mrs.  
F. W. Brown.The following day he arrived at the  
California excursion. H. Grasshoff, Misses  
M. and A. Grasshoff, Carl L. Schultz and wife  
Mrs. C. The and Mrs. Matilda The, W. H.  
Stanley, San Francisco; Mrs. Augusta Y.  
Dudley, Los Angeles.sheep and goat skins, and after the factory is  
started, six months hence, it will be able to  
make 500 pairs of shoes per day. The com-  
pany is capitalized in \$25,000.Mr. H. H. Ingalls, the American business man of  
Chihuahua, is establishing a division with a  
branch office in Monterrey. Mexican cotton will be used.Several Americans, who have become in-  
terested in the novel venture, are going to  
the long and dangerous road to Monterrey, and  
machines are being made in New York and  
will be able to turn out 10,000 per hour. Tor-  
tiller are the flat unleavened cakes or bread  
of the poorer classes, and are the counter-  
part of the Indian corn bread, eaten since  
time immemorial in the East. They are  
like the unleavened bread of Palestine and  
other portions of the East. They are made  
of ground maize, flattening out the dough  
and then drying it over dry or the charcoal  
braided. Not less than 2,000,000 tortillas are  
eaten daily in this city.Meares, A. B. Ingalls and E. M. Beck,  
connected with the Real Estate Company of  
Los Angeles, are operating plantations  
on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, preparing  
to open a new banking and trust com-  
pany in this city.The Bank of Spain is about to open a  
branch office in this city.The energetic efforts of Black & Co. of Los  
Angeles are directing considerable attention  
in Mexico, and many inquiries are coming in  
for real property in this city and vicinity.The American who has Louis D. has arrived  
at Mazatlan, from San Francisco, for the  
purposes of diving and searching off that port  
for the treasure of four millions in gold  
reported to have sunk in the sinking of the  
California vessel, Golden Gate, late 1898.The Board of Directors of the St. Louis  
Exposition has just tendered an invitation to  
the corps of Bureaus, or volunteer cavalrymen  
of the Mexican Army, to attend the opening  
of the Exposition. The invitation is yet under  
consideration, but will probably be accepted.The months of the men and their costumes  
will be an added attraction.Evangelist Stewart, who was for years asso-  
ciated with Sam Jones in his work, will pre-  
dict a perfect revival meeting.The eleventh annual conference of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church of Mexico will be  
held at Pachuca on January 12. Bishop E.  
H. Clegg, of Portland, Ore., will preside.David K. Torrey, owner of one of the best  
hotels at Manitou, Colo., is here, accom-  
panied by Mrs. Torrey. It is a pleasure trip  
and they will stay about a fortnight.Rev. C. C. Chapman, English Broad-  
way, who for a time held the pastorate of  
Dr. Everett's church, is here on business.

Dr. and Mrs. Everett are going there to spend

W. R. Alberta, a wholesale fruit dealer of  
Los Angeles, is here, combining business and  
pleasure. He is the guest of his sister, Mrs.  
F. W. Brown.

The following arrivals are from the California excursion: H. Grasshoff, Misses

M. and A. Grasshoff, Carl L. Schultz and wife  
Mrs. C. The and Mrs. Matilda The, W. H.  
Stanley, San Francisco; Mrs. Augusta Y.  
Dudley, Los Angeles.

EDWARD C. BUTLER.

PLAQUE STILL RAGES  
AMONG THE MEXICANS.SOME ABATEMENT REPORTED IN  
VIRULENCE OF DISEASE.Residents of Mazatlan Continue to Fly  
to Neighboring Towns—Strike Among  
Butchers Causes Scarcity of Meat—  
Minister Grenville to Leave.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

MAZATLAN (Mex.) Jan. 3.—There is some  
abatement in the virulence of the plague, and  
not half the people attacked are dying. There  
were seven deaths in the city. This may  
avert the disease in neighboring towns, where  
the refugees have found new homes. For the  
present, physicians say it is not safe to rely  
on any temporary diminution in the violence  
of the disease, as evidenced by the number of  
deaths, and are influenced largely by weather.So many of the police have been killed that  
it is believed that the assurance of water will serve to further cut down  
the size of the holdings. In the whole plan  
there seems to be no loopholeOne material point has been changed  
since the deliberations of the commission  
began last summer. It is now believed  
better to raise the height of the  
dam from 210 to 240 feet, and the measurements  
of the river have shown that at times the floods of Salt River  
and Tonto Creek have furnished a  
supply ample to fill the proposed reservoir  
at the rate of 25,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Thus, the dam will be able to hold

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## Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

(NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.)

## WORTHY SICK HELPED AT REDLANDS.

## "COUNTRY FAIR" FOR BENEFIT OF "THE SETTLEMENT."

Society Turns Out and Does a Bit of Entertaining With Financial Success. Laguna School Bonds Sold—Residence Burned.

REDLANDS, Jan. 2.—The second annual county fair, which has been in each instance given for the benefit of The Settlement, a charitable institution, where the worthy sick are cared for, has come and gone. Last year, when \$1200 was realized, it was pronounced a success, but this year the affair was greater and better. The gross receipts footed up about \$3400, but there were some heavy expenses, which brought the net sum down to \$1750, but even that was far greater than the promoters of the project dared expect. Fifteen hundred people were in attendance, many, taxpayers coming from neighboring cities and towns. It is now proposed to make it an annual feature. Among attractions was the vaudeville performance in a large tent by Redlands society people. However, the trained animal show, under the supervision of Miss Bertha Runkle, divided honors with the vaudeville, as many thought it was the best show on the grounds. Palmer Lewis, with his megaphone, called attention to the attractive features of the different shows, while H. B. Ely, as chief spieler, provoked much mirth. The make-up of some of the star performers was exceedingly ludicrous, perhaps more so as they mingled freely with the throng.

## SCHOOL BONDS SOLD.

After having had two elections for the purpose, and with several other setbacks, the trustees of the Laguna school district, located in the northern part of this city, have at last succeeded in disposing of the \$15,000 bonds issued for the purpose of erecting a much-needed school building. The bonds have been sold to E. C. Rollins & Sons of San Francisco at a premium of over \$300. One of the delays was occasioned by the fact that the attorneys insisted upon having the bonds lithographed, and although this was a new departure in the sale of such securities in this county, yet the trustees acceded. In the meantime the trustees, feeling sure that somebody would take the aforesaid pledges to pay, and realizing that more room was absolutely necessary, went about and purchased a fine building site and contracted for a commodious schoolhouse, which is now nearing completion.

## RESIDENCE BURNED.

The home of Hugh Mills on Alabama street, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Mr. Mills, with his wife, two children and mother-in-law, were escaped with their lives, losing their household goods up to the value of \$1000. The house, which had been their home for many years, was their greatest treasure. They have with them as their guests, old friends from Topanga, Kan., in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. George Mullinour, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brown and George O'Heron, who likewise had a narrow escape. In the fire, the dog and chicken, Mrs. Mills' hair lost a fine gold watch, which she had succeeded in saving from a big fire at El Paso, Tex. The Mills family is left in destitute circumstances. The Associated Charities of Redlands have taken the case and a generous quantity of food and clothing is being secured for them.

## REDLANDS NOTES.

Residents of Sonora street do not want to incur the financial burden which would be necessary to have a sewer constructed on that thoroughfare, and they have protested to the Board of City Trustees against the plan of extending the sewer into that highway, and as with the people on Myrtle street, those claim their inability to pay the cost of the drain, which is needed at this time, and that there is not water to flush it in summer.

Last evening R. C. Cunningham, at his home in Terrebonne, entertained his class of the First Presbyterians, Sunday school. An attractive feature of the occasion was a big turkey dinner which Mrs. Cunningham had provided. Tourists are flocking into Redlands, and every day is a gale day with them, for they are taking the sights and having all the pleasure possible. The electric line, livery stables, restaurants, hotels, curio stores and fruit stands are reaping a harvest.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, according to the recent pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. John A. Marquie, and family, recently from Pennsylvania, a reception, which will be held in the ladies' parlor of the church.

Last evening the Christian Endeavor society of the First Congregational Church elected the following officers for the ensuing term: E. C. Smith, president; Miss W. Williams, vice-president; Edna McPherson, secretary, and Raymond Glavin, treasurer.

At the next regular meeting of the Contemporary Club, which is to be held Monday afternoon, in the clubhouse, the subject for consideration will be "The Growth of Social Economics in Women's Clubs."

The people of the Methodist Church, South, of this city, are expecting a visit soon from Rev. Dr. Lambrecht, the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mrs. R. E. Althair is here from Kansas City, Mo., and is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Watson.

R. L. Smith, chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service for the Pacific division, has been calling upon Postmaster, Tisdale of this place.

J. S. Lorimer, a prominent resident of Lormor, Iowa, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Carrie Reed of this city.

Business in the Redlands postoffice has been greatly increased. Only four years ago one clerk could do most of the business. Now seven are not able to handle the big volume of business.

The Redlands postoffice has been made a "depository," which means that the offices at Highland, Mentone, Crafton, Fredoba, Bryn Mawr and Indio send to the postoffice in this city.

A special election was held June 18 to settle the tie vote, and Wood was elected, but Merriam continued to act as clerk. Both men filed bonds in July. Wood's was later accepted. Meanwhile the board refused to pay either clerk.

Last night four members of the board were present, and about to begin business, when Clerk Merriam came to a duty which will devolve on the Board of Supervisors, which goes into office Monday, is fraught with particular local interest in view of the fact that no less than a dozen candidates are known to be seeking the office. Several of the men, however, have not yet publicly announced their candidacy, and will not appear in the contest until the meeting of the board, but the following-named have already made their last effort to secure the place: C. E. Bessell, Santa Ana, son of County Clerk, W. A. Beckett, who is now filling his father's unexpired term; Cal. D. Lester, with the Menges Company, of Ojai; R. L. Wright, Postmaster, department work; A. Goodridge, on "Our Plain Gospel," and E. M. Faith, of Hyde's Creek, Wta.

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TO, DOUBLE PLANT.

The Corona Power and Water Company is negotiating for the purchase of an electric generating outfit, and an engine with condenser and sep-

## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

TRAIN DITCHED IN CAJON PASS. SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 3.—A serious wreck occurred in Cajon Pass on the Santa Fe this afternoon. A double-header freight was coming down the hill and the brakes refused to hold the cars. When the train got beyond control the trainmen jumped. No one was injured. The locomotive left the track at a curve and went into the ditch. Several cars followed and were smashed.

## ESPEE ANSWERS.

The Southern Pacific Company has filed its answer in the suit of the Redlands Electric Light & Power Company against Rachel Tyler and others. The plaintiff is trying to divert 1600 inches of the flow of Mill Creek above the dam of the defendants for power purposes. The Southern Pacific alleges that it sold the lands to the other defendants in the suit, together with the rights, with the company until the performance of certain conditions. It is deemed that the plaintiffs had any prior right to the water.

## SANTA FE HOSPITAL.

A meeting of the Santa Fe Hospital Association will be held within a few days. Local men are to be the question of locating the proposed new hospital will probably be decided. All things are planned now, the hospital will be built in Los Angeles, a site having been selected, the union meeting, the effort being made by the railroad and their friends to have the hospital located here.

## EXPRESS BURGLARY.

The Wells, Fargo Express office in the Santa Fe station at Highland was entered by thieves early yesterday morning. Nine express packages, some silver and a valise and trunk broken open and the contents taken. Entrance was gained by prying open a window. The company's officials decline to state the value of the stolen property.

## RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

MASONIC INSTALLATION. RIVERSIDE, Jan. 3.—The newly-elected officers of Evergreen Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M. were installed last evening at Masonic Hall, the event being celebrated by an elaborate banquet to which 200 members of the order down, a number of Masons from the allied towns being present. J. A. Parker, of Redlands, inspector for this district, acted as installing officer. The list of officers has been published. C. L. McFarland acted as toastmaster at the banquet, and toasts were responded to as follows: "Historical Masonry," Judge J. N. Noyes; "Our Relation to Masonic Ideals," E. D. Holton Webb, of Lompoc lodge; "Progress in Masonry," John G. North; "Impressions of the Order in Foreign Lands," S. A. White; "History of the Order in the County," M. S. Bowman. Capt. M. J. Daniels is critically ill.

## BOLD THREEVES.

"Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Brown of Jackson, Mich., are guests of their nieces, Misses Ella and Edna Saxon, and of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bowen. Dr. and Mrs. I. A. McCarty returned yesterday from Pasadena.

The aged father of Rev. E. N. Currier is critically ill.

## C. B. Webster is reported seriously ill.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. Noyes, of Los Angeles visited their brothers and sister here the past week.

Miss Lizzie Klecker of Portland, Or., will be the guest of Mrs. F. Baum during the winter.

Dr. Blackford, Health Officer, reports less sickness in December than any month during the past year.

The courtroom of Justice Howard will be open to the public.

Mr. Houch, who was called to Ashland, Or., because of the death of his mother, returned this week.

Clement Shefield, who formerly resided here, came from Minnesota to visit friends, and a visit with friends.

W. Smith of Boulder, Colo., is visiting C. A. Bissell.

Miss May Williams, who has been visiting at Ingleside during the holidays, returned to Los Angeles this morning.

The shipments of oranges from Borden & Wessel's house this week have averaged one carload a day. Rudder, Trench & Co. have been shipping. Both houses will close until about the 15th instant.

F. J. Decker of San Francisco has purchased the Commercial Hotel, and, after thoroughly overhauling it and changing the name to Palace, will open for business.

Facholle was wheeling to town from his home on Santa Clara avenue, and just as he reached the tracks, the early southbound Santa Fe freight, which was switching at the depot, sent a car down the track on a "flying switch."

The brakeman on the car saw the rider and shouted a warning before he crossed the tracks, but he was evidently not head as the car struck the wheel, breaking it to pieces and throwing the man to the ground.

He was pulled over his right leg, severing it above the knee, and inflicting other severe bruises. The flow of blood following the terrible wound weakened the injured man so that he died within a few hours. An operation was performed on the mangled limb before death.

An inquest over the body will be held Sunday afternoon. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning from the Free Methodist Church.

Mr. Facholle has been, for year, a resident of this city, where he had considerable realty holdings. He was 54 years of age and is survived by a widow, three sons and a daughter, who reside on East Santa Clara avenue.

## UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

A conference of the Unitarian Church of Southern California will be held at Unity Church in the next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The first session will be in the afternoon, when the conference will organize and transact preliminary business. An evening session will be held on Tuesday, and a session on Wednesday, when the conference will be in charge.

His appearance in the State will be as follows: January 13, Redlands; January 14, First Church, Santa Ana; January 15, afternoon and evening, Pomona; January 16, afternoon and evening, Pasadena.

Los Angeles appointments, all meetings to be held in the First Baptist Church: January 17—Rally of all the Baptist Sunday-schools in the city at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and a reception and banquet in the evening.

January 18—Program in the afternoon, public meeting in the afternoon, public meeting, at which welcome will be extended by Mayor Snyder and by ministers of the different denominations; in the evening, a rally meeting.

Riverside Camp, No. 22, Sons of Veterans, last evening elected as Past Captain, Karl S. Kartlon; Captain, George Merriman, First Lieut. E. L. Holt; Second Lieut. E. C. Johnson.

Miss Hattie Helm left yesterday for the city of San Francisco, the city for which she has been the official representative to the State legislature.

Her return is expected to be in the middle of January.

Miss Noble Cook will render a vocal selection. On Wednesday morning reports of church will be received, and the successful issue in the present product known as "Newspaper Herpicide" will be discussed.

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## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

## New Rathbone Temple.

Los Angeles Temple, No. 73, Rathbone Sisters, with charter membership of sixty-four, was instituted last evening. After the interesting ceremonies a banquet was served. The new goods started auspiciously.

## Charged With Assault.

Fred Jenkins, recently from San Francisco, was charged with the head with an iron bolt by Charles Tripp on New High street yesterday afternoon. Tripp had received the price of a meal from Jenkins half an hour before. The latter had a long cut on his scalp disease at the Receiving Hospital. Tripp was arrested, and a charge of assault with a deadly weapon was made against him.

## Joint Entertainment.

The last joint entertainment of the year of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. was Tuesday evening at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, 227 S. Spring and Flower avenues. The hall was prettily decorated in the four colors of the order. Progressive whist and dancing furnished the amusement of the evening. Refreshments were served. About fifty were present, and the entertainment was a delightful success.

## BREVITIES.

The Cummock School of Expression announces two important additions to its faculty beginning with the winter term which opens tomorrow—Miss Lila J. Howell, who will be in charge of the dramatic department, and Capt. Charles Kienier, instructor in fencing. Miss Howell is a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Art of New York; for three years was a member of the Frohman Company, and subsequently director of a school in Chicago. Miss Howell will bring her work in the Cummock School the best and latest methods and thought. Plays will be studied and staged and young men and women of superior attainments will be invited to join the dramatic club now forming. Capt. Kienier has been fencing instructor at West Point.

Regular work in the Cummock School of Expression resumes tomorrow (Monday) morning at 9 a.m. Beginning with the first class in physical culture meets Tuesday 11:15 a.m. Class in dramatic presentation of Shakespeare meets Tuesday 6 p.m. and Friday 10:30 a.m. "As You Like It" will be the first production of dramatic instructor Miss Howell. A class in fencing will be formed, Capt. Charles Kienier, instructor. There will be new classes in all departments, and students may enter the work at any time. Cummock Hall, No. 1569 Flower street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the office of the County Clerk:

Frank Neff, aged 22, a native of Kansas and a resident of Artesia, and Pearl Brown, aged 18, a native of Florida, and a resident of Los Angeles.

George C. Riddle, aged 24, a native of California and a resident of Los Angeles, and Andrew Ruiz, aged 20, a native of California and a resident of San Fernando.

James M. Elkins, aged 22, a native of Mississippi and a resident of Chicago, and Grace Christy, aged 20, a native of Missouri and a resident of Kansas City.

William C. Riddle, aged 24, a native of Massachusetts and a resident of Los Angeles.

James Wheaton Leonard, aged 28, a native of Massachusetts and Mrs. John B. Goddard, aged 28, a native of Arkansas; both residents of Los Angeles.

Mark Barnett, aged 26, a native of California and a resident of Oakland, and Ruth M. Morrison, aged 21, a native of California and a resident of Los Angeles.

Harry Miller, aged 22, a native of California and Anna Anderson, aged 21, a native of Norway; both residents of Los Angeles.

John F. Bissell, aged 21, a native of California, and Mrs. M. McKay, aged 21, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Abe J. Goldwater, aged 24, a native of California, and Amy Maria Steinman, aged 26, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RECORD.

WITCHER—To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Witscher, at No. 222 Winston street, a girl.

## DEATH RECORD.

DAWSON—At his late residence, No. 225 North Spring street, on Saturday, January 3, 1903, at 10:30 a.m., John Dawson, Funeral at residence of H. W. Dawson, at Azusa, January 4, 1903. Ganta Ama par.

FEUERHOF—Mrs. H. H. Feuerhof, aged 62 years, widow of Gustavus Feuerhof, Funeral at residence of H. L. Garrett, No. 209 North Spring street, January 3, 1903.

LEWIS—At his residence, 1220 S. Spring street, Santa Barbara county, Cal., on Saturday, January 3, at 2 a.m., Prof. John H. Lewis, in his 80th year.

SPENCER—To the ladies, a number of extra fine quality and patterns in drummer samples, which sell regular for \$50 and \$60 per suit. We are going to close out at \$30, perfect fit and close-out guarantee. Come early in order to get first choice. Golden Gate Ladies' Tailor, 522 South Broadway.

An easy way to buy home furnishings prior to our removal to 247 South Broadway, such as sofa pillows, center pieces, stamped pieces, novelties and many other things to go to make the home beautiful to attend our special reduction sale. As men and women increase in culture and refinement, they want fewer things, and they want better things. We have them here. Beaman & Hendee, 210 South Broadway.

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Plane bill of fare for this week at Williamson Bros., 227 S. Spring street; special bargains. Duran & Sons Upright, \$100; piano, nearly new, \$100; small Singer, oak, used one year, \$150; Shoninger, large, oak, slightly used, \$200; small French upright, \$100; Emerson, \$100; square pianos and organs at almost half price.

R. D. Richards has just finished four modern houses on Union avenue, corner Seventeenth street, which he offers together at a price that will make the investment a wise choice.

The new very sumptuous modern and up-to-date in every particular. The location is A1.

For exchange—Elegant, valuable flat property in Milwaukee, Wis., for Los Angeles. The property is worth easily \$5000 cash. What have you to trade? Will pay small difference for property C. W. Nicklin, 123 South Broadway.

Special concert will be given at the First United Church of Christ (Simonson Auditorium) on Sunday evening at 7:45, by the choir, assisted by other good musical talent. Further announcements will be made in the Church Notices and Church Music.

The firm of Richards & Robinson, real estate, is this day (January 1, 1903) dissolved. E. G. Robinson will continue the real estate business at 160 Grant building, Temple and Broadway. Telephone, Hope 4416.

City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works to the best work in cleaning Wilton and Turkish rugs, also make over hair and spring mattresses, office and work room, 507 S. Flower street, Tel. main 427. John Blooms.

Pictorial Tournament of Roses Number Passions—Daily News—20 pages, on front page, colored cover, elegant volume paper of the tournament, 10 cents, at news stands, wrapped for mailing.

Begins 150 at the Los Angeles Business College, 212 West Third street, and will run with a good business training, and good position. Winter term opens tomorrow day and night session.

Furnishings soft as edenlawn, the kind that will keep the best ones warm can be gotten here. We have a most complete line in all shades and colors. Beaman & Hendee, 210 S. Broadway.

Floors—We paint, stain or oak grain floors in first-class style. We also polish new and old floors. Tel. Peter 4525. 225 W. Seventh street. Tel. Peter 6121.

The Boston Store on Monday morning will place on sale a swell line of children's trimmed hats—\$2.75. Everything at reduced prices in trimmed and untrimmed.

Start out the New Year right. Resolve to use your leisure time for self-improvement. Join some of the classes at the Y. M. C. A. night school. Make a success of 1903.

All the latest designs in accented plating, lace-trimmed, open-backed skirts, cutting and hemming free. 316 S. Spring, Tel. main 267.

Dress goods sponged and pressed by

an entirely new process. Zinneman's Board and Button-Hole Factory, 254 S. Broadway, rooms 3 to 6.

The Natick House will serve turkey dinner, from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m.: meals 25 cents; all other meals 25 cents; 21 meals for \$5.

Curios, such as Indian blankets,

shell, wood and Mexican novelties, at greatly reduced prices at Fischer's, 219 W. Fourth.

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## Real Estate.

LINERS,

## FOR SALE—

Houses.

WESTLAKE DISTRICT!  
FIVE GOOD BUYS!  
FIVE GOOD BUYS!  
FIVE BEAUTIFUL HOMES!  
FIVE BEAUTIFUL HOMES!

9000-WESTLAKE AVENUE!  
9000-WESTLAKE AVENUE!  
9000-ALVARADO!  
9000-WINFIELD!

GENERAL  
A PRETTY COTTAGE ON WINFIELD,  
SOUTH FRONT AT 8000!

COZY HOME ON W. 11TH AT 8000!

RIGHT-HOME MODERN HOUSE ON W.  
WITH HARD WOOD FLOORS PRETTY  
FINISHED, 8000!

STRICTLY MODERN AND PRETTY  
HOME ON WINFIELD, SOUTH FRONT.

THESE PRETTY HOMES ON W. 11TH  
CHEAP! CHEAP! THEY WILL SPEAK  
WELL FOR THEMSELVES.  
PRETTY MODERN IN EVERY  
WAY, 8000 AND UP.

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON W.  
ADAMS LOT 8000 AND FOR ANY ONE  
WHO WANTS AN ELEGANT PLACE ON A  
SWELL ST. THIS IS YOU CHANCE.

EVERYTHING THAT WE ADVERTISE  
WE CONSIDER GOOD.

WE WILL DO BUSINESS IN A BUSINESS  
MAN'S WAY. TRY TO PLEASE YOU  
IN EVERY WAY.

BOYD & WESTFIELD,  
PHONE MAIN 1111, IN TRUST BLDG.

FOR SALE-HOUSES

YOU ARE ASSURED TO BE PAYING  
BEST OR WOULD YOU LIKE TO PRO-  
VIDE FOR YOUR RENT MONEY TO A  
PROFESSIONAL? BUY A HOME  
WITH THE SAME AS A HOME  
AND KNOW THAT YOU WOULD  
HAVE THE SAME AS A HOME  
AND ENJOY THE COM-  
FORTS OF LIFE. THAT YOU COULD  
CALL YOUR OWN. If first installment and  
\$100 per month on each one of the  
cottage houses, we will be happy to  
secure a home of your own. You select  
the property. We lend you the money. You  
hold the property. The interest will be less than 2 per cent. per  
month.

This is positively the most liberal plan  
ever offered to realty and the best  
terms ever offered to the consumer.  
No fees, no premiums, a simple and  
probable way for any one who is willing  
to hold their money in a home to  
have a home and pay only the value  
of the property, no installment purchase, we  
pay.

Every dollar you pay this Company applies  
on your initial contract obligation.

WE CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY HAS  
A CO-OP. INVESTMENT IN A  
COLLECTIVE FUND OF \$100,000 CAPITAL STOCK FULLY  
SUBSCRIBED BY Los Angeles well known  
business men. This is a safe investment  
guaranteed investment and protection to  
our customers. This is not a plan of get  
\$2 or \$3 dollars for one in 20 days, but  
beginning with a very interesting to our  
clients the new year right by contract for  
rental of a home. We will be the happiest  
start of your life; your rent money can buy  
you a home.

Investigate at once as the earlier you do  
the sooner your rents may be paying for  
your HOME.

ROBERTSON & LAND & BLDG. CO.,  
12 Wilcox Building,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Open evenings.

FOR SALE-HOUSES

8000-5 room, porcelain bath, gas, elec-  
tricity, cement walls, steel work, wood  
and glass, 8000, near Washington.

8000-New modern up-to-date 4-room  
cottage, on 8th st., near 1st, lot 6000  
to 8000.

8000-cottage, light wood finish, 8000,  
8000, lot 8000, 8th st., near 1st, lot 6000  
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## Liners

## STOCKS AND BONDS

FOR SALE—LICHTENBERGER, CARTER CO. (Incorporated.)

Officers and Board of Directors—H. C. LICHTENBERGER, President.

HENRY E. CARTER, President, and Attorney.

F. F. SCHUMACHER, Treasurer.

L. LICHTENBERGER, Secretary.

EDWARD H. ROCKWEILER, DR. CARL KURTZ.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.

200 S. Spring street.

Rooms 405-410 Hotel Block.

Dealers in first-class stocks and securities.

If you are seeking safe investments or have marketable securities for sale, call on us.

Members of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY. A DEVELOPED GOLD PROPERTY, TO BE TREATED BY THE CYANIDE PROCESS ONLY; VALUE OF PROPERTY NO CONSIDERATION; MUST HAVE BIG LEDGES AND PLENTY OF ORE IN SIGHT. MAPS, REPORTS, OR RELIABLE DATA TO BE PRESENTED TO THE MINING DEPARTMENT OF THE ERKENBERGER SYNDICATE.

421 CARRIAGE BLDG.

IT IS A GOOD PROPOSITION,

AND INVESTIGATION

COSTS YOU NOTHING.

4

FOR SALE—\$10,000 CHOICE NON-TAXABLE

Stock in denominations of \$100 and \$1000;

FOR SALE—\$10,000 CHOICE NON-TAXABLE

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RY 4, 1903.

EDITORIAL SHEET.  
Society News

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

XXII YEAR.

THEATERS

LOS ANGELES THEATER—E. C. WYATT, Lessee and Manager.  
THREE NIGHTS ONLY—  
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Jan. 5, 6, 7  
Special Wednesday Matinee—Price, 25c and 50c.

Broadhurst and Currie Present

## Mason and Mason —IN— "RUDOLPH AND ADOLPH"'

Two Acknowledged Leaders of Farce and Fun  
in a Feast of Frolic.

"The Second Year of Success."

—WITH AN ARRAY OF—

HANDSOME WOMEN IN GORGEOUS ATTIRE  
see now on sale. Price, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Matinee Special, 25c and 50c. Tel. M. 70.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—E. C. WYATT,  
Lessee and Manager.

Three Nights Beginning  
Thursday, January . . . . 8

MATINEE SATURDAY.

First Appearance Here of . . . .

## WARFIELD —IN— THE AUCTIONEER

Under the Direction of David Belasco Seat Sale  
Monday, January 5.

Direct from two crowded weeks at the Columbia Theater, San Francisco.  
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Tel. M. 70.

OPHEUM—Tonight—Robert Vanderveen—Matinee Today.  
WEEK BEGINNING JAN. 5.  
STARS OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE.

## Nat M. Wills

The Harry Tramp.

Long and Cotton BALEINE  
Presenting "THE CRICIC AND THE LADY."  
Rawson and June Australian Boomerang Throwers.  
Mignonette Kokin "Chanteuse et Danseuse Erosistique."  
The Melani Trio Vocal and Instrumental Comedians.  
Galetti's Monkey Actors The Acme of Trained Animal Acts.

5 Freres De Luca French Acrobats Supreme.  
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF  
SERVAVIS LEROY  
MILLE. TALMA  
LEON BOSCO  
REHEARSALS OF MAGIC.

PRICES—Evening, best seats, 25c and 50c; gallery, 12c; box seats, 75c.  
Matinee, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.  
Phone Main 1247.

OROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—GILVER MOROCO,  
Lessee and Manager.  
TONIGHT—ALL WEEK—MATINEE SATURDAY.

Mr. James Neill and the Neill Company

Promoting the Record Breaking Political Drama

"The District Attorney"  
After each matinee, the author and manager will speak.

SEEING LOS ANGELES"—10 a.m., 2 p.m.—  
Observation Cars with expert guides, leaves from office and waiting room, 211 W. Flower St., opposite Hotel Leland, 20-mile tour, 2½ hours, time, 2 hours. The way to the city's most interesting points.

AND KIDNEY TROUBLE, Insomnia, Indigestion, Gaspepsia and Malaise, fail to try it.

OUR PRACTICE over the seas of the bottle.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS after each meal, the author and manager will speak.

CONSEPTA after each meal, the author and manager will speak.

“SKILLS” in the Biggest Sensation of the Period “THE CONQUESTORS.”

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1903.

## FLARE-UP IN THE EMBERS.

Explosion at Close of the Big  
Teachers' Convention.

Final Session Smallest, but had  
the Most Ginger.

Protesting Members Declare There  
Was Disposition to Discuss  
Impractical Questions.

next meeting, if the old ones do not put in an appearance.

A committee was appointed to round up Indian and other Indian suits that were dealt out to members of the club during the campaign and to preserve them for future use. A maximum of 15 cents for each suit was authorized to defray expenses of collection. The one hundred suits of the club cost \$600, and they are considered too valuable to lose.

The committee that had been appointed to secure permanent quarters reported that it could take no action, as there was no money in the treasury with which to pay rent.

Chairman George Furtach appointed an Entertainment Committee, consisting of John C. Ince, Eddie Morris and Alfred Morris to arrange with a hotel for the support of him to be consumed at an Iroquois rally, which is to be held on the evening of the 17th instant.

FIGHT TO FINISH  
AGAINST SOCIAL CLUBS.

## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S CRUSADE WILL BE VIGOROUS.

Superintendent Chapman Will Return  
from North Tomorrow and Will Buckle  
on the Armor at Once—Claim All the  
Resorts Can Be Closed.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S CRUSADE  
WILL BE VIGOROUS.

Tomorrow morning the newly-elected

Councilmen intend to name the com-

missions to control the several de-

partments of the city for the next two

years. At about the same hour

he will be summoned to the Legislature

at Sacramento, a certified copy of

the charter amendments passed at the

last municipal election.

On the fate of the latter depends, it

is a measure, the final result of the

former.

If the charter amendments are rat-

ified by the State Legislature, the power

of appointing commissions will be

vested in Mayor Snyder, subject to the

Mayor arbitrarily overthrow the com-

missions appointed by the Council?

Various opinions are expressed on this

point.

If the Mayor appoints a commission

in virtue of the new charter provision

and the Council refuses to confirm

his appointments, will there be a com-

mission in existence, and if so, which

commission is which?

It is the prevailing opinion among

lawyers that the Council has the upper

hand. Supporters of this contention

argue that the commissioners to be

named tomorrow will hold office until

their successors are regularly appointed

and confirmed, and that the Council

can arbitrarily refuse to confirm.

On the other hand, it is stated that

when the charter amendments to the law

which the commissioners serve will be

annulled, and they will be illegal

out of office. It is also pointed out that

the Mayor has the records in his pos-

session and can make his own appointments

and commission him to recognize.

Additional interest attaches to the

discussion just at this time as it is

known that Mayor Snyder has not been

consulted in the appointment of the

commissioners. It is also known that

the Mayor refused to participate in a conference with the

Councilmen, and told them to go ahead

and do just what they pleased, as he

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## CHURCH MUSIC.

Programmes to Be Rendered by Los Angeles Choirs at Services This Morning and Evening.

**CHRIST CHURCH.** Picnic and Flower Streets, morning. Processional, "The Church's One Foundation" (Wesley); "Kyrie" (Beethoven); "Gloria, Tibi" (Klein); hymn, "And Now O Father, Mindful of the Love" (Monk); "Gloria Patri" (Brahms); offertorium, "King of Kings" (Brahms); "Sanctus" (Alien); hymn, "Bread of the Word" (Hodges); "Gloria in Excelsis" (Old Chant); recessional, "The King of Love" (Dyer).

**CHRISTIAN CHURCH.** Processional, "To the Name of Our Saviour" (Oriel); "Gloria Patri" (Reinagle); "Magnificat" (Nunc Dimittis) (Field); hymn, "Jesus Name of Wondrous Love" (Dykes); anthem, "Now When Jesus Went into the Temple" (Barnby); "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds" (Reinagle); "Gloria Patri" (Novello); offertorium, (selected); recessional, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Millard); Arthur Boyce; postlude; John H. Simonds, organist; and director.

**WESTLAKE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.** Eighth and Burlingame; "March of the Holy Sacrament" (Chauvet); "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" (Ambrose); offertory, "Fear Ye Not" (Ezra); hymn, "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds" (Reinagle); "Gloria Patri" (Novello); offertorium, (selected); recessional, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Millard); Arthur Boyce; postlude; John H. Simonds, organist; and director.

**CHURCH OF THE ANGELS.** Garvanza, 3 p.m.: Processional, No. 206, "From Glory into Glory"; hymn, No. 207, "Jesus, Accept Our Offerings"; No. 168, "Sing, Dear, 265"; hymn, "Angels From the Realms of Glory"; anthem, "The Hallowed Day Hath Shined Upon Us" (J. Stainer); recessional, "Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne and the King Crown" (Bach).

**CHURCHES OF THE SACRED HEART.** The forty-hour devotion will begin with solemn high mass, at 10 a.m. Gound's "Messe Solennelle" (St. Cecilia); double quartette and chorus, with full organ and general participation; offertory, Mathew Pauly; "O Salutaris" (Glen); Panofka; Stearns' musical service will be sung at the evening service. Mrs. H. Field will play the Tantum Ergo; H. Bergs, Monday morning at 8 o'clock, high mass by Rev. Michael McCauliffe; Weber's "Mass in G"; offertory, Miss Jessie Goodwin; "Alma Redemptoris" (Mozart); postlude at 12 m., benediction and sermon by Rev. Father Quinlan of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels. Tuesday at 9 a.m. solemn high mass, by Rev. Father John J. Murphy; at 8 p.m. the "Jubilee of Mary's" Haydn's "Third Imperial Mass," by choir, assisted by full orchestra. Miss Teresa Sullivan, organist and director.

**CHURCH OF THE UNITY.** Organ, "Requiem" (Mozart); "Mass" (Mannheim) in F (Schnecker); "Draw Nigh to Me, Ye Weary" (Lassen); Mr. Zinck and choir; offertory, "Nearer, My God, to Thee" (Old); Mr. H. Smith; "Lord, I Trust in Thee" (Whitney); "The Lord's Prayer" (Brahms); offertory, "I Will Give You Rest" (Pinsuti); A. Sheldon Balinger; organ, "Postlude" (Whiting).

**Evening:** Organ, "Andantino" (Mozart); "O Lord, the Very Thought of Thee" (Glock-Jackson); offertory, "Lead Kindly Light" (Shepherd); hymn; organ, "Postlude" (Brewer); Mary L. O'Donnoughue, organist and director.

**THE IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** Tenth and Figueroa streets, Morning: Organ, "Prelude" (Lemmens); "Praise Ye the Lord" (Cherubini); "Gloria Patri" (Donoughue); recessional, "The Lord's Prayer" (Brahms); offertory, "I Will Give You Rest" (Pinsuti); A. Sheldon Balinger; organ, "Postlude" (Whiting).

**Evening:** Organ, "Andantino" (Mozart); "O Lord, the Very Thought of Thee" (Glock-Jackson); offertory, "Lead Kindly Light" (Shepherd); hymn; organ, "Postlude" (Brewer); Mary L. O'Donnoughue, organist and director.

**FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.** corner Hope and Eleventh streets, Morning: Picnic and Flower Streets, "O Taste and See" (Masterson); "Blest, Redeemer" (Price); tenor solo, "Come Unto Me Ye Weary" (Pinsuti); Mr. Dupuy; postlude, "Evening Prayer" (Beethoven); J. P. Dupuy, director.

**Children's Trimmed Hats at Half.**



## Trimmed Hats at Half.

All our trimmed hats for women—hundreds of the most bewitching creations evolved this season at just half the prices heretofore counted the lowest in town.

**\$20.00 hats, Forced price \$10.00**  
**\$15.00 hats, Forced price \$7.50**  
**\$10.00 hats, Forced price \$5.00**  
**\$7.50 hats, Forced price \$3.75**  
**\$5.00 hats, Forced price \$2.50**  
**\$4.00 hats, Forced price \$2.00**

### Children's Trimmed Hats.

School hats beautifully trimmed with ribbons and quills. Heretofore \$1.50 to \$2.00.

**Forced price ..... 75c**

Any child's or misses trimmed hat in the house. **Forced price ..... \$2.50**

<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>10c</b>	<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>45c</b>	<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>\$2.48</b>
Feathers worth up to \$1.75.					
Odds and ends in fancy feathers, breasts, wings, etc., some which sold as high as \$1.75.		\$1.25 and \$1.50 Street Hats.		Fancy Shapes Worth up to \$10.	
Lot of nobby street and walking hats of the regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 sorts, FORCED price 45c each.					
<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>10c</b>	<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>50c</b>	<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>\$2.98</b>
25c and 35c Ribbons.					
Choice of an enormous lot of 25c and 35c fancy ribbons, 10c a yard.		\$1.00 to \$2.00 Untrimmed Shapes.		\$4 and \$5 Ostrich Plumes.	
Swell lot of untrimmed dress shapes, regular \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values, FORCED price 50c.					
<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>48c</b>	<b>Forced Price</b>	<b>\$1.48</b>	<b>Ornaments</b>	
Feathers worth up to \$1.50.					
Splendid selection of fancy feathers for the regular \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 grades, FORCED out at 48c each.		\$3.50 Beaver Flats.		At Half.	
White beaver flats with bell crown—decidedly smart—regular \$3.50, FORCED price \$1.48.					
Jet, steel and gold-plated ornaments. A magnificent collection—at just half our usual low prices.					

## Marvel Millinery

241-243 South Broadway

Double Store

# FREE

### Our Trimmers' Services.

During this sale all hats bought here, together with the trimming materials, will be trimmed absolutely free of charge.

Imagine getting new, nobby hats and trimmings at the ridiculously low prices quoted here and then getting the services of the highest skilled trimmers thrown in!

# \$4.85

### Choice of Phipps & Atchison Street Hats.

Jauntiest, swellest hats those famed London hats ever turned out. The sorts we've sold all season at \$10, \$12 and \$15. FORCED price \$4.85.

## MADE HAPPY BY CUTICURA

Remarkable Testimonial of the Cure of Facial Eruptions by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Also Another of a Cure of Eczema of the Scalp and Hands when All Else Failed.

"It was a happy day for me when I could look myself squarely in the face, because for a long time I had avoided looking in a mirror." So said Mr. Charles E. Coryell, a travelling salesman, living at No. 1448 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Borough, New York City, to Mr. Bolton, of the Bolton Drug Co. Young as he is, he has sold goods in every State of the Union, and you could not find in a day's journey a man who has less reason to avoid mirrors than he has at present.

"When I was about eighteen," Mr. Coryell went on, "my face was covered with pimples and I used to break out at once. Some of my friends said that growing boys are liable to break out, but that was mighty poor consolation for a fellow who liked to go out in society and take a proper pride in his appearance. My cheeks, chin and forehead were thickly dotted with those abominable pimples. The temptation to pick and scratch at the ugly things was almost overpowering, but I had strength of will to resist it, for I knew that scratching would only make bad worse."

"I suffered little physically, because the hideous eruption was not painful, but my distress of mind is a thing I don't like to dwell upon, even now. I minded that everybody was looking at me and making disagreeable remarks about me, and I was out of hearing. Sometimes I felt like turning my mirror to the wall."

"Remedies? Bless you, every friend I met had one. I washed my face with various soaps. I greased and powdered it in vain. Not merely did the pimples stick, but a new trouble came. My scalp became dry, hot and itchy. The least rubbing brought a gray shower of dandruff upon my shoulders. I wondered if I was to be baldness as I grew older."

"I then turned to various nostrums, but nothing seemed to help. It was probably the outcome of some other absurd custom which was a rage one winter, of shaking hands with wet noses."

"Last winter, the too and indecent summer heat was known in young places young women, especially more fashionable of them, made point, when dancing, of pulling their skirts around them so tightly that it was almost impossible to take a long gliding step. None of us, however, encouraged such folly. One day I went to a dance, and it was for one instant permitted, while a college boy on the alert for no. It was probably the outcome of a large one winter, of shaking hands with wet noses."

"I then turned to various nostrums, but nothing seemed to help. It was probably the outcome of some other absurd custom which was a rage one winter, of shaking hands with wet noses."

"In my opinion," remarked an American teacher, "American women are not extremely graceful lines, and it is not, whatever they say, that they are not the most graceful in the world. The American woman, if she wants to, can dance better than the American woman, if she wants to. But unfortunately, New York women, rich as they are, are not, in fact, the women ever in a big city—had a busy life year around. Everything they do is cultivate a repose of manners, and a sense of manner is one of the principles of good dancing. Hence it happens that New Yorkers in the summertime of some, dance less gracefully than the women of other parts of the country, notably South."

"BEAUTIFUL DANCERS."

"Take the Baltimore young women of good society, for example. They always they can be picked out in

## THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

# Government Land in...

## Imperial Settlements

Under the Greatest and Most Liberal IRRIGATION SYSTEM in the World.

**\$1.25 Per Acre**  
 Is All the Cash Required for Both  
**Land and Water**

40 Acres for \$50. — \$50 for 40 Acres.

160 Acres for \$200. — \$200 for 160 Acres.

NO BETTER LAND ON EARTH

ONE MILE FROM THE RAILROAD

The Water Stock For this whole Tract of 40,000 Acres

Is for sale by the Imperial Construction Co., and we are their Exclusive Agents.

This is the Finest Tract of Land Ever Put Under Water, and is being Sold on the Easiest Terms Ever Known.

Call or write for Pamphlet, Album of Imperial Views, etc.

**OAKLEY - PAULIN CO.,**  
 Dept. H, 304-5 Douglas Building,  
 LOS ANGELES.

## CONSUMPTION CURED

by Dr. Balla d. 4514 So. Spring St. Office hours 1 to 8 p.m. Sanatorium at Pasadena, Cal. only institution west of the Rocky Mountains for the treatment of tuberculosis. Write for free booklet.

**WELSTE PIANOS** & **BOOKS**  
 Bought and Sold  
 None Better Made  
 32 South Broadway.





**THE INFERIOR COURTS.**  
UNEXPECTED SENSATION  
OVER SEPULVEDA'S DEATH.

PRISONER SAYS WAS KILLED BY  
"TRUSTY" FARLEY.

Hober May Yet Be a Murderer—Police  
Notified That His Victim May Die—  
Hanna Deserted His Wife and Baby  
at Santa Ana.

A seemingly easy case in Justice Austin's court yesterday turned out to be loaded with a sensation.

A "trusty," named James Farley, had been sworn over the mug by Jim Burke, a hobo prisoner, and Farley had him brought to the bar for better. The only available evidence was that furnished by other prisoners who had seen the trouble, and they were quite generally of the opinion that Farley was to blame, and deserved all he got at the hands of Burke, and the charge was dismissed.

The sensation, however, occurred when Burke was placed on the stand in his own defense. He declared that he had struck Farley because he had seen the latter kill one man with his big bunch of keys, and he feared a result to himself.

His reference was to Sepulveda, the Mexican drunk, who died in the City Jail some days ago, from a fractured skull. At the time, doubts were expressed as to the correctness of the statement that Sepulveda had received the injury before he was incarcerated, and an investigation by the grand jury was started. The grand jury, however, found that the injury had been received before his arrest.

The declaration of Burke that he had seen Farley kill the death blow to the Mexican, with his big bunch of keys, was the other witness to be placed on the stand, and to tell what they knew about the matter. Burke was corroborated by three or four other prisoners, and there the matter was dropped, as far as the court was concerned, since Farley was not on trial.

Jailer McClain declares that the whole thing is simply a hobo scheme to get Farley off the hook, because he will not permit them to steal more than their portion of grub.

Chief Elton says he will investigate the matter, to get at the truth if possible.

Prosecuting Attorney Chambers said that he understood that the grand jury was going to take up the matter of the death of Sepulveda, and would no doubt summon all witnesses who are supposed to know anything about the killing by Farley.

The fact that Justice Austin gave sufficient weight to the statements of the prisoner-witnesses to discharge Burke, is an indication that he at least was not satisfied that the witnesses were all lying.

Hober's Victim May Die.

F. L. Hober, the barber who was arrested for beating Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Holcomb, was arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday, on a second charge, having been held on Friday for the beating of Mrs. Holcomb, bail being set at \$400.

He was yesterday held in \$1000 for beating Dr. Holcomb, but before court adjourned telephone information was received at police headquarters that Dr. Holcomb would probably die. Justice Austin ordered the prisoner brought into court, and bail was fixed at \$500, though the prisoner was told that bail would not be accepted, except on a certificate from the injured man's physician.

Hanna's Shady Record.

Lauren Hanna was arraigned late yesterday, charged with manslaughter for having killed John F. Jones, while shooting a revolver carelessly on New Year's Eve. Bail was fixed at \$2500, and the hearing set for Thursday afternoon.

Hanna's case is not strengthened any, nor public sympathy increased to any great extent, by the discovery of the police that Hanna had recently deserted his wife and baby at Santa Ana, and was living at a hotel in the city with another woman. He had been in the employ of the Sunset Telephone Company.

Ordered to Provide.

Richard M. Barrow was the subject of a hot trial in the People's Court yesterday, when he was charged with failing to provide for his family, consisting of a wife and three small children.

Barrow testified that he was a boxer for the Standard Oil Company, and that he was only able to earn \$10 a week. If that part of the story is true, he should forthwith seek another, for better ones are lying around now. It was shown that he paid his wife \$10 a week for the support of his wife and three children, and what clothing they got was secured by other means.

Barrow was told that he was guilty of the charge of failing to provide, and that he would appear on Monday for sentence. The court did not say in what way he failed, but if he made some satisfactory provision in the meantime for his family, it might materially reduce the severity of the sentence.

In October he had given his wife \$10, and a month ago they had a lot for \$25, of which amount he generously gave his wife \$10 as her share.

Not So Funny Now.

James Carey and Louis Savage, two young fellows who at first seemed to great amusement in their arrest arrangements, are now being charged with a girl on the street, may not be so greatly amused just now.

They were given a preliminary hearing before Justice Morgan yesterday, and the court decided that though sufficiently strong to hold them for trial in the case of Savage, the bail was fixed at \$500, while that of Carey was \$1000.

The young fellows are said to be well connected in the East, and had come here with the intention of going to the new Potter Hotel at Santa Barbara, as bellboys.

When first brought into court last week they attracted attention by acting as if they thought the whole proceeding a huge joke.

Court Briefs.

Joe Devine, Don Wells and Dan Kallahan, the three thugs who raised a disturbance at a dance on Central Avenue, on New Year's Eve, were yesterday, on account of disturbing the peace. Justice Morgan fixed the first \$10 each and Kallahan \$25.

D. F. Proster, the second-hand dealer who was convicted of purchasing goods from unregistered parties without reporting the same to the police, as the ordinance requires, was held in \$1000 bail, was released on a charge of having been drunk, and was held on \$1000 bail to a charge of having been drunk and disorderly on Alameda Street. His preliminary examination was set for next week.



A Villa Home at Pasadena



Scene at Eastlake Park, Near the Pasadena Villa Tract

Twenty years ago Pasadena was a sheep pasture. Now the above illustration what a grand transformation has been wrought. It is today the daintiest all-year-round residence section in the world. A similar change will take place at the Pasadena Villa Tract, which is three miles nearer Los Angeles' business center. It is to be bound to occur as the sun will rise. The entire region between Pasadena and Los Angeles is bound to build up into a solid city.

## Spending \$250,000 per Month.

The Huntington Syndicate is Transferring the Suburbs of Los Angeles by Building Electric Railroads in all Directions.

Visit Long Beach, Pasadena, Monrovia and San Gabriel and witness the monuments of enterprise being built by the Huntington Syndicate for the welfare and development of the Paradise of America—Los Angeles! View the Great Depot Building which the Huntington Syndicate is building at the corner of Sixth and Main Streets, (the largest building west of Chicago), and you will agree with us that the Huntington Syndicate is working for the welfare of the whole community and is entitled to success and the hearty co-operation of every public spirited citizen.

### THE KING'S HIGHWAY FROM LOS ANGELES TO MONROVIA

This grand boulevard will run on both sides of the new Huntington double-track electric railway. As the passengers sit in their cars, with the most comfortable seats, looking out through plate-glass windows, they will see the cottages of the great, the rich and the grand in the great city of Los Angeles. Starting from Eastlake, and running to south Pasadena, it will then run through sweet smelling orange groves and orange avenues lined with palms, crepe myrtles and orange trees. It will be the King's Highway from Los Angeles to Monrovia and the most beautiful boulevard in the world, and this boulevard will always be the Paradise of America.

We Lead. Others Follow.  
Our Location is Unequaled.

Two electric lines are now running, and will open to the public in a few days, and two more will rapidly follow. Our transportation will be rapid, wonderful and grand. Remember that Pasadena is a sheep pasture.

Today Pasadena is a sheep pasture.

Tomorrow it will be the "GATEWAY TO THE GREAT TOURIST RESORT ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE."

—Geo. M. C. Clegg, manager, Hotel Raymond.

Architects are now designing for the new tourist hotel, to cost \$100,000 which will be built on a hill side

higher than the famous Raymond.

The Pasadena Villa Tract is immediately joining on the city limits of Los Angeles, and the new highway between established and growing cities, Los Angeles and Pasadena.

The New "Short Line" to Pasadena Now Open.

The "Monrovia Line" will open in a few days.

Life is spring—rails are being laid, poles are being set, and the electric engine.

Two electric lines to the Pasadena Tract. Just think! Five new electric railroads will be built in the next few months. If each of the five lines run a car every twenty minutes, it means a car through the tract every three minutes.

The Atchamian Line is now running through the tract.

The Southern Pacific "Short Line" is now running through the tract.

The Monrovia Line is now having final rails laid. Will open to the public in a few days.

The Pasadena Villa "Cut Off" line will be finished immediately following. Then the time to Pasadena will be cut in half.

For further particulars call on or address

Carlson Investment Company, 114<sup>th</sup> South Broadway.

\$70  
\$70  
\$70

Price Will Soon  
Be Advanced  
to \$100.

\$70

Remittances can be made by Express, Postal Money Order or Bank Check.  
For further particulars call on or address

\$70

Price Will Soon  
Be Advanced  
to \$100.

Strictly one Price  
Plain Figures.

## IT'S OUR WAY.

New Year's Day we turned a new leaf. Upon it is written in bold letters the words "Strictly One Price—Plain Figures!"

The merchandising world is undergoing the same revolutionary changes that mark the progress of science and the improvement in all common things.

Our business methods are to keep pace with the times. In fact we will adhere strictly to the marked price upon everything in our store. In starting the new year upon a one price basis we have marked everything on a cash basis price, which as a rule is lower than a credit price. Every article of furniture is now uniformly marked at a living profit over and above its cost. You can now buy anything in our house at a price which is the lowest to be found in Southern California, and whatever price is marked upon the goods in plain figures is the price that every person will be obliged to pay if they want the article. In this way you see that we cannot have favorites. We cannot offer discounts. When we advertise an article at a certain price you may rest assured that that price is the lowest that can be had.

If you watch our advertisements you will be able to save money in buying furniture. Our business has grown to be the largest in Southern California. We have more floor space for showing goods and we have more warehouse room for storing goods.

We are supplying nearly all of the large new hotels, rooming houses, etc. We are furnishing more homes. We are selling more odd pieces of furniture. In fact the immensity of our business has compelled this strictly one price policy. Whatever is modern and popular in furniture, carpets and drapery, can be had here at the lowest market price.

Strictly one Price  
Plain Figures.

Strictly one Price  
Plain Figures.

Strictly one Price  
Plain Figures.

Carpets  
Oriental  
Rugs  
**BARKER**  
BROTHERS  
420 to 424 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DOCTORS.  
An association of seven specialists in medicine and surgery: chronic and severe cases treated the latest modern methods. Consultation free.  
245½ S. SOUTH SPRING STREET.  
Hours 9 to 12; 1 to 6; 7 to 8.

**RUPTURE**  
I will treat you until cured before asking for my pay. Consultation free.  
FIDELITY RUPTURE CURE—  
245½ S. SOUTH SPRING ST. — Moons 1 and 1.

**MACK NTOSHES**  
Wear \$40 at very low prices; New \$45 to \$75, tailor-made Suits at cost of cloth.  
Dress Suits for rent.  
NATHAN BROS., 156 WEST FIFTH STREET.

**UNCALLED** for and slightly worn clothing from leading tailors, small and large sizes, elegant patterns. Full dress suits for sale or rent.  
NATHAN BROS., 156 WEST FIFTH STREET.

Shoes will come and  
Shoes will go, but

## Sorosis Shoes

Go on forever.

Why the ladies enjoy a pair of  
**SOROSIS BOOTS**

COMFORT

Our own Last Factory.

STYLISH

Never try to imitate.

EXCLUSIVE

Putting individual effort in fitting every foot entering our store.

Always \$3.50 Per Pair

A. J. WITHERELL,

326 South Broadway

Los Angeles, California

THIS  
IS  
IT



TEN YEARS OLD  
SOLD IN FULL QUART BOTTLES

AT \$1.00

"SOMETHING  
REAL GOOD"

SOUTHERN  
CALIFORNIA  
WINE CO.

220 WEST FOURTH ST.  
PHONE MAIN  
332

THE BELL THE

TRACT  
HAS GROWN

NO GOLD ADOBE  
OR MUDDY SOIL

But a rich, warm soil; 25 acres to suit, at \$100 to \$200 per acre; 1/4 cash. Just outside the city. Take 30 minutes' ride to Bell, and gather ripe strawberries and vegetables in winter, oranges and lemons in summer. Beautiful. Will you go miles to find such a place? \$150 for a 50-foot lot, when you can buy a whole acre five times the amount of land, including water, for \$1000. Good company, lots of water, location with all others. Don't delay: lots have been sold in two weeks; buildings going up. Good opportunity for business, as work commences on the new electric line, which will run the entire length of Bell Tract, giving two means of transportation to city. Agents on the ground at all times to show property, maps, photos. Call at office on tract, or see

GRIDER & HAMILTON  
123 S. BROADWAY LOS ANGELES

CURIOS  
C. H. S. & CO.  
A Japanese Antiques and Curios  
Japanesque Antiques  
Art Curios and Embroidery  
Most complete stock of Japanese goods and articles in the city.  
The Yamato

TURKISH AND ALL OTHER  
BATHS  
OPEN DAY & NIGHT  
TEL. JAMES 3861.  
210 S. BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON  
STRUCK HIM.Pocketbook of Generous  
Man from the East.Passed Out Five Hundred  
Dollars to Orator.led on Distinguished Negro at  
important party Hotel to Give Him Money—  
Wouldn't Tell Name.brought a white-haired man, perhaps sixty  
years old, asked for Booker T. Washington.  
Afternoon before 3 o'clock. He  
told that Mr. Washington was not  
well. He quietly said he would wait  
out down in one of the chairs in  
lobby.AT THE hours later Mr. Washington  
in the old man still sat there  
recognized the distinguished col-  
d man and waited but a few min-  
utes before he asked the clerk to be  
sent to his rooms. There was a de-  
monstrably old gentleman;  
was so tremulously when I spoke  
and his bearing was such  
command respect; so the clerk did  
not hesitate to send him to Mr. Wash-  
ington's room, for there had been  
all day during the lecturer's  
of the Ay here.When the old man knocked at the  
door there was a shout, "Come in,"  
and he entered to find Mr. Wash-  
ington in his room, ready to go  
to the bathroom. Max B. Thompson  
Washington's manager, a white  
man, was also in the room, and he  
sped up to ask the old man his  
name. The old man had  
old age had him to ward off all intruders.  
To all, it is easier to forestall him.During the time he was about,  
Washington turned about and  
told his old patient. He  
was dressed with his usual patience. He  
indulged in that his face had the refining  
marks of culture.T. C. H. had your lecture last night,"  
said the intruder, "and concluded  
the day that you could  
not be better than I could.""I heard your lecture," he said,  
"and turned over to you \$10 of the \$20 he  
had earned, saying he wanted it used  
to help educate a black boy. Now, I have  
a bet, and a far more important  
a city, and a city, and if you can  
raise \$100 black boys with a little of  
my surplus, I want you to do it. Any-  
way, you do the best you can with it."  
I said, "In spite of your request, I  
will not give him \$100." He  
would only say that he was an eastern  
man, of wealth spending the winter in  
California.

## GOOD FOR LONG BEACH.

Southern Pacific About Ready to Build  
Passenger and Freight Depots—Other  
Railroad Items.Deeds were passed yesterday in com-  
pletion of the Southern Pacific's recent  
purchase of thirty or forty lots in Long  
Beach, on which property are to be  
erected a roundhouse, a turntable, a  
freight depot and improved yard facil-  
ties generally. These lots are on Sec-  
tire, in the new"We hope to begin work early in  
the new year," said R. H. Ingram, super-  
intendent of the Southern Pacific, yes-  
terday, "and our improvements will  
certainly be a credit to Long  
Beach and in absolute  
popularity and growing resort.In addition to the above improvements,  
the Southern Pacific will also build an  
up-to-date passenger depot. This struc-  
ture will occupy the site of the old  
depot building near the park. What  
will the new depot cost? Well, a good  
depot can be built for \$5000. Long  
Beach will have a building that will  
cost from \$5000 to \$6000."

## RAILWAY NOTES.

Henry Higgins, traveling passenger  
agent of the Great Northern Railway,  
is down from San Francisco.D. W. Hitchcock, general agent of the  
passenger department of the Union Pacific,  
has returned to his headquarters  
in San Francisco.W. H. Crosby, one of the oldest con-  
ductors in the employ of the North-  
western, whose run is between Clinton  
and Boone, in Iowa, arrived in Los  
Angeles yesterday. A. Hilton, Pacific Coast pas-  
senger agent of the Erie lines, is in  
Los Angeles.Local contractors are taking some interest  
in the fact that bids for a trans-  
continental electric street  
carway in Manilla and its suburbs, and  
for the construction and maintenance  
of an electric light, heat and power  
system in Manilla and its suburbs, are  
asked for. The first bid will be taken  
after competitive bidding, the  
bids to be filed in Manilla before March  
1, 1903, when they will be opened. The  
route of the proposed system, as fixed  
by the Philippine Commission, is  
thirty-five miles. The duration  
of the franchise not to exceed fifty  
years; the rate of fare on the street  
carway not to exceed 7½ cents gold  
for first-class and 5 cents for second-  
class passengers.

## PLAYA DEL REY.

Sunday Times Table.

Leave Los Angeles for Playa del Rey, via  
Oceanside. Short Line: 8:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m.  
12:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.Leave Santa Monica by Stage, via  
Oceanside. Short Line: 8:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m.  
12:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.Leave Santa Monica by Stage, via  
Santa Monica, Second and Hill streets, for Del Rey: 8:30 a.m. 12:30 p.m. 3:30 p.m. 5:30 p.m.Leave Santa Monica by Stage, via  
Fourth and Hill streets, Round trip 10 cents  
when you purchase your ticket at the ticket  
office.Hotel Playa. Cafe open, five meals served;  
many people are now selecting lots  
before the spring activity begins.

## FIRE.

The Pacific Coast Klyb Co. 22 West Second  
and street (the dry powder fire extinguisher) report that its sales for the past thirty days have been the best of any year since the  
Company. The New York office also reports  
orders to entirely equip two of the large east-  
ern railway companies, using over 25,000 tubes  
each.No one could  
appearance. Judge Smith remarked  
that he couldn't see what could  
have become of them unless some per-

## SNAKE CHARMING

Is not a popular occupation. Most  
women shrink from the sight of a snake  
and would faint at the touch of one.  
But these same women run greater risks  
than the snake charmer. How many  
women allow themselves on  
themselves and slowly  
to crush out their strength.Women's diseases should never  
be allowed to undermine the  
health. Female weakness, bearing-down pains,  
dissipation, ulceration, headache,  
nervousness, and other  
womanly ailments, curable by  
medicine, are promptly and  
permanently cured by the use of Dr.  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It  
is a weak  
woman strong and  
lives well."I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-  
felt gratitude to you for having been the means  
written Mrs. Oscar Brown, of Oxford, Granville  
Co., N. Y. "For two years I suffered with female  
weakness, bearing-down pains, ulceration, and various  
ailments of the system, and after using your medicine,  
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, three of his  
'Genuine Medical Discoveries,' one of which  
was 'Painless and Quick Action,' and one being  
of 'Antiseptic and Healing Suppositories,'  
I am now well."For you are led to the purchase of  
Pierce's Prescription because of its  
remarkable cures of other women, do not  
accept a substitute.The People's Common Sense Medical  
Adviser, a book containing 1000 pages, is  
given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps  
the expense of mailing only, for the book  
in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the  
volume bound in cloth. Address Dr.  
R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## GIOVANNI GIOLITTI.

A Great Force in the Italian Govern-  
ment of Today—Cause of Coolness Be-  
tween King and Queen.

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 13.—Cable dispatches from Rome always contain the name of  
Giovanni Giolitti. If they have anything  
to do with politics. Private political  
discussions in Italy are likewise  
bound sooner or later to turn upon the  
doings of the powerful Democrat, who,  
although nominally only the Minister of  
the Interior, is the real power and spirit  
of the present Liberal Cabinet.He is a tall, ugly man, with a long  
nose, who impresses his personality on  
whoever he comes in contact with.  
A man who, while showing a decided  
dislike of the true democrat in  
himself, still respects him with horror as  
a scrofulous scoundrel, so the Minister is thus  
directly responsible for a large measure  
of the coolness existing between her  
and the King, who upholds his Liberal  
Cabinet.Giolitti is most democratic in habit, as  
well as sentiment. Once when he was  
leaving a small town, the railway au-  
thority called him back for him. The station master, together with  
friends, admirers and supporters of the  
then Premier, waited for over an hour,  
only to find that the Premier, as he  
had been told, had not come. He  
then said, "I am sorry, but he has  
gone to Berlin, for a time, where he  
has a married daughter, until the storm  
is over."Yet whatever strength the Cabinet  
has is due to this big, ugly man, who,  
it was decided, would march with the  
rest of the Cabinet and lead them into  
revolution. On the contrary, he  
has been largely responsible for pre-  
venting an outbreak of the discontent  
with which Italy is infected. He  
has gained considerable prestige and  
referred himself to be a bigger statesman  
than had been supposed, even by most  
of his friends. If all goes well, he will  
cut an important figure on the future  
course of history.Being no beauty, he has persistently  
refused to have his photograph taken.

## No Fault in His Fellow Man.

"I see the sign there says: 'Fresh  
mixed nuts.' I want to know if that's  
what they are.""Well, what you suppose I put that  
sign there for?""You wanted to sell them. That's  
what I suppose. Are they fresh?""They're just what they say they are—  
fresh, mixed nuts."

"I suppose them myself, I presume?"

"I did, sir. How many?"

"Wait a minute. There's a differ-  
ence between fresh, mixed nuts  
and—""A moment, please. Anybody  
waiting on you, miss?""No sir. I want to buy some of  
those mixed nuts."

"How many?"

"About fifteen pounds."

"How much is there in the sack?"

"About twenty pounds, perhaps."

"I'll take all of them. I want to give  
a party, and that's about the quantity  
I need. Are they fresh?""Yes, sir. I've got them from  
my man."(Wrote them up and put them aside  
for her. The man who has been wait-  
ing returns to the attack.)"I only wanted to know whether they  
were fresh, mixed nuts or mixed fresh  
nuts."

"They're both, sir."

"Why didn't you say so?"

"You didn't ask me."

"Isn't my money as good as hers?"

"Yes, sir, but she bought them and  
they didn't."

"Get any more like them?"

"No sir."

"Well, I think you have played a  
mean trick on me."

"I don't think you think what you think."

"Customer goes out, with even less  
feeling in human nature than he had  
before."—(Chicago Tribune.)

## Dr. Thayer Seeks Divorce.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 2.—Dr. J. W. Thayer,  
a leading physician of Gilroy and for  
fourteen years a member of its City  
Council, has sued his wife, Mrs. Effie  
Thayer, for divorce on the ground of  
adultery. The doctor is a  
man of great  
activity in church work and is president  
of the County Sunday-school Association.  
The prominence of the parties at-  
tracts considerable attention.The Pacific Coast Klyb Co. 22 West Second  
and street (the dry powder fire extinguisher) report that its sales for the past thirty days have been the best of any year since the  
Company. The New York office also reports  
orders to entirely equip two of the large east-  
ern railway companies, using over 25,000 tubes  
each.No one could  
appearance. Judge Smith remarked  
that he couldn't see what could  
have become of them unless some per-

## Mail Order Department.

This department continues to grow, and  
every mail brings us numerous orders.  
The member of the firm in charge is  
kept busy, for each order, be it large or  
small, receives his undivided attention.

## Music Department.

Remember this:—We do not cut the  
price of popular music for  
one day ONLY, but our estab-  
lished price, FOR EVERY  
DAY, is per copy.

19c

## SUITS, JACKETS, CAPES

At a Bargain. Second Floor. Take Elevator.

Everybody likes a Bargain. Every man, woman, and child likes to feel that a dollar buys an extra-  
ordinary quantity of an extraordinary quality. Most people know a bargain when they see it, and  
we have very little to say about the good things we have been showing in our windows for the last  
two or three days. We have said "For Monday's Special". We have invited you to see this "ad."  
The garments herein described speak for themselves, and we know what we are talking about  
when we say that they will go—and go fast—at to-morrow's selling. Come in and see with us.  
You may find a suit to suit yourself.

## Ladies' Walking Suits \$9.59.

These garments are some of the nobliest and neatest shown in the city; are made of nice weight wool kerseys and Meltons. They are neatly  
tailored, well finished, and perfect fitting. Oxford, light grays, and blacks; the jackets are made with fitted back and by front, the most popular  
eastern style; slot seams and velvet collars are additional qualities possessed by few moderate priced garments. The skirts are made  
with nine gored flare effect; slot seams to match the jackets; and finished around the bottom with five rows tailor stitching. These \$9.59

Ladies' Suits \$10.50.

A beautiful line of handsomely tailored suits of venetians and serges, in casket, navy and black. The jackets are made with the popular Ros-  
sian blouse effect; full flare skirts. These suits are most perfect fitting, having been made by one of the best manufacturers in the east; neatly  
tailored and first class in every particular. We are not telling you the regular selling price of these garments. We leave that to be determined by yourself. Come in Monday and ask for the suit we are selling at.

\$10.50

Suits \$13.50.

This garment is one of the prettiest creations of a modern, up-to-date  
tailor. It is made of a superb quality venetian in black and navy. The Russian blouse jacket has the peplos tucked, and has a neat vel-  
vet collar which finishes it completely. The skirt is nine gored, full  
flare, has pretty side pleats, and as for style and "hang", cannot be  
surpassed. We are offering this suit for Monday's

\$13.50

bear close inspection at

## Ladies' Coats \$5.98.

We have three lines of ladies' coats and jackets which we will offer at a  
special price for Monday. Some of them are full length and are made of  
Oxford gray meltons. These garments have half fitting backs, are handsomely  
tailored, and are equal in style, quality and workmanship to coats costing two and three times as much money. We also have a line  
of 27-inch jackets and a line of three-quarter lengths at the same price.  
These are made of nice quality materials, and in all colors. Some actually sold from \$10.50 to \$15.00. Our special \$5.98  
price for Monday for your choice is.

\$5.98

Capes \$3.98

A handsome little 28-inch light weight cape, storm collar, and  
handsomely braided. In shades of black, red, light tan, etc. This cape  
is originally sold for much more money, but we have decided that the season is  
a little late, we have decided to close them out, even though it is at a sacrifice, and our special

\$3.98

This is the season when good, warm bedding is especially  
desirable. The cold days of winter are just beginning to come. We are prepared to furnish everything in the  
way of blankets, comforters, quilts and pillows at prices that give our competitors things to think about.

10-4 White Cotton Blankets with pretty colored borders, soft and warm, our price 69c

10-4 Gray and Tan Blankets, extra nice weight and regular \$1.50 quality, at \$1.35

12-4 White Wool Blankets, \$2.50 quality at \$2.00

8-lb. Oregon Wool Gray Blankets, \$7.50 quality at \$6.50

White Comforts, 60x72 inches in size, filled with nice pure cotton, regular \$1.00 quality, at 89c

Note—Each and every one of the above named items is just as represented and carries with it our guarantee.

## Gloves.

## Dress Goods.

## Bedding.

This is the season when good, warm bedding is especially  
desirable. The cold days of winter are just beginning to come. We are prepared to furnish everything in the  
way of blankets, comforters, quilts and pillows at prices that give our competitors things to think about.

10-4 White Cotton Blankets with pretty colored borders, soft and warm, our price 69c



AS



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# More than \$25,000 Worth of Seasonable Clothing

AT THE MOST TEMPTING PRICES WE'VE EVER PUBLISHED.

Mistakes in merchandising are not infrequent. With the rest of humanity we make our share. The worst mistake we've made this season was in over-buying on men's and boys' clothing. Had we not given up our most valuable selling-spaces belonging to the clothing section to the toy department for the month of December, this over-buying would not have been so apparent, as we would have sold our stock down to its normal condition long ere this. In the stock-taking just completed, the enormous quantity of clothing for men and boys in our possession has caused our chief to issue the following order:—REDUCE YOUR CLOTHING STOCK TO THE LOWEST LIMIT WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS: Don't mind cost and forget about profit, get the goods out of the house and get the money in the till as quickly as possible.—From this edict there is no appeal. We must act, and act quickly. Price concessions have been made that will appeal to the thrifty and economical of all classes.

EVERY PRICE PUBLISHED MEANS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE.

## 144 Pairs Corduroy Knee Pants at 29c a Pair.

For this sale we offer just 12 dozen pairs of boy's corduroy knee pants; strongly sewn and well finished throughout; this is the grade that sells regularly at 35c and are a bargain at that price. Choose from these while they last at per pair, 29c.

## Men's \$10.00 Wool Suits for \$5.00.

Tomorrow morning we place on sale a lot of about 400 Men's Suits. Some of cashmere, others of cheviot, fancy tweeds and worsteds; these represent the odd lots and broken assortments of our best selling suits at from \$7.50 to \$10.00. They are stylishly cut, neatly tailored, and have good substantial linings; there's not all sizes of each pattern. But there are all sizes in the lot and if your size ranges anywhere from 34 to 42 chest measure you'll find it in the lot. First choosing will be best, so the earlier you come the better will be the assortment from which to choose. Think of it, neat, seasonable suits worth up to \$10.00 priced for this sale while they last per suit \$5.00.

## Good \$12.50 Suits \$7.50.

Men's suits—a grouping of some of our best styles that have sold exceptionally well at \$10.00 & \$12.50; there are 40 styles in the lot, only two or three of a kind but all the sample sizes are represented; we expect to sell this lot out in a day, so be sure if you're interested; seasonable, stylish, neat appearing suits worth up to \$12.50; priced for this sale, per suit \$7.50.

## Fine \$17.50 Suits \$10.00.

In this collection are some of the prettiest, most gentle, fancy worsteds. Switch cheviot and tweed suits that we have shown this season. The product of such famous makers as David Marks, B. Kappenhimer, Kahn, Nathan & Fisher and others. Suits that for style, appearance and wearing qualities cannot be excelled at any figure. Excellent values up to \$17.50; priced for this sale per suit \$10.00.

## Good Strong Work Day Pants 49c a Pair.

Men's every day pants, made of strong cotton worsted, neat colors, good range of sizes; these are cheaper, stronger and better than overalls; grade that always sells for \$1.00; a limited quantity priced for this sale while they last per pair, 49c.

## Jumpers For men, made of good strong gingham, cut like a coat, finished with pockets, good fall 15c

Pants Made of good strong duck with blanket lining; heavy weight, warm and serviceable; the sort that always sell at \$1.50; priced 75c for this sale per pair...

Corduroys: Fingertip brown and colors, wool, heavy weight; good range of sizes; pants that always sell at \$2.50; priced \$1.49 for this sale per pair...

Coats For men. These are light summer garments that would sell in the season at \$1.00 apiece; while they last, 25c

Overalls For men. Made of heavy bib and suspenders; regular 80c value; priced for this sale, while they last, per pair, 27c

Apron For carpenters. Made of heavy duck with three pockets, strongly finished; the sort that always sell at 25c; priced for this sale, each, 11c

## Boys' \$10.00 Overcoats \$5.00.

Overcoats of blue and black all wool cheviots; for youngsters from 4 to 9 years of age. Stylish, serviceable garments. Only about a dozen and a half in the lot. Good \$10 values; while they last each \$5.00.

## Boys' \$6.00 Serge Suits \$3.75.

Blouson suits made of genuine Washington Mills cloth for boys from 8 to 15 years of age; "Fat" colors. Well lined and finished. Splendid value at \$6.00. Priced for this sale per suit \$3.75.

Youths' Suits for \$1.50.

Suits for boys and young men from 14 to 19 years of age; an odd lot representing values up to \$5.00; think of it; a whole suit of clothes for the price of a pair of pants; choose from these while they last at per suit, coat, pants and vest \$1.50.

## Youths' \$6.00 Suits \$3.00.

Youths' suits, of wool cheviots and tweeds, good assortment of styles and colors; good range of sizes; neatly finished, serviceable suits well worth \$6.00; priced for this sale, per suit, \$3.00.

## Splendid Offerings in Domestics. Many Underpricings Here.

**CORONATION PLIERS**—An almost exact imitation of French flanne, heavily faced on both sides, rich pattern, good 10c value; Monday and Tuesday only per pair, 10c

**WARA PLIERS**—In solid colors of pink, light blue, cream, as well as white; heavily faced; very soft and rich appearing; excellent value at 15c; Monday and Tuesday only per pair, 9c

**CALICO**—The genuine indigo blue, fast colors in neat patterns; grade that always sells at 6c; Monday and Tuesday only per pair, 4c

**COTTON PLIERS**—Unsheathed, good quality, regular with excellent value at 6c; here's a special bargain for Monday and Tuesday only if it lasts at per yard.

## How About Your Eyes?

If your eyes trouble you visit our optical department and have our optician examine them. He will tell you frankly and truthfully exactly what the trouble is. If you need glasses he will tell you and if you don't he will advise you as to what you have to be done. The examination is absolutely free; no charge whatever. You have to buy glasses very well but there here unless you want the best glasses in town for the least money, then you'll have to buy them here because you can't equal them elsewhere.

## Crystal Lenses With Gold Filled Frames . . . \$2.50

We make a specialty of gold filled frames, which we guarantee for 10 years. If they discolor in that time you get a new pair free. We fit these frames with first quality crystal reading lenses which we guarantee to fit the eye and give perfect satisfaction. Price complete, \$2.50.

First quality crystal reading lenses fitted to your eyes and inserted in your own frames if you have them. Our guarantee goes with every pair. Price, per pair, \$1.00

## Pretty Fringed Table Cloths. Many Special Prices.

Fringed damask table cloths; in pretty borders of blue, yellow or red; different lengths, 2 yds., 2 1/4, or 3 1/2; a bargain at 81c; sale price each, \$1.10  
Fringed damask table cloths, 3 yds., \$4c or 8 yds. long, with fancy borders of pink, blue or yellow; regular price \$1.75; sale price each, \$1.48  
Fringed squares, of damask, measuring 24 inches each way; suitable for small tables; to be used as center pieces; red, yellow or plain borders; cheap at 25c; sale price each, 19c  
Hemstitched cloths 31 inches square; pure heavy linen; fancy openwork borders, hemstitched all round; cheap at \$1.50; sale price each, 98c

**Sole Agents for Standard Patterns and the Designer.**

## Iron Bed, Spring Mattress And Pair of Pillows, Outfit Complete \$12.50

For Monday we offer a good grade of white enameled iron beds with good heavy castings, neat designs, made with drop foot; this is fitted with a first-class woven wire cable spring and a good cotton top mattress; also a pair of good feather pillows; this outfit complete, for \$12.50.

## Extra Values in Rope Portieres.

Long rope portieres, prettily festooned in a variety of colors, size suitable for a single door, cheap at \$1.75; sale price each, \$1.45

Extra heavy rope portieres for double doors, heavily festooned, six different color combinations; cheap at \$4.75; sale price, \$3.50

## Many Bargains in Men's Wear. Here are a few:

Men's neckwear, took scarfs and four-in-hands, good quality silks, neat patterns; these are regular 35c goods; priced for Monday and Tuesday, each, 15c

Men's light weight suspenders, made of good strong webbing with elastic ends; these sell regularly at 15c; Monday and Tuesday, while they last, pair, 6c

Men's jersey ribbed underwear, fleece lined, in scar, blue, tan or brown, good range of sizes, 50c values; Monday and Tuesday, per garment, 39c

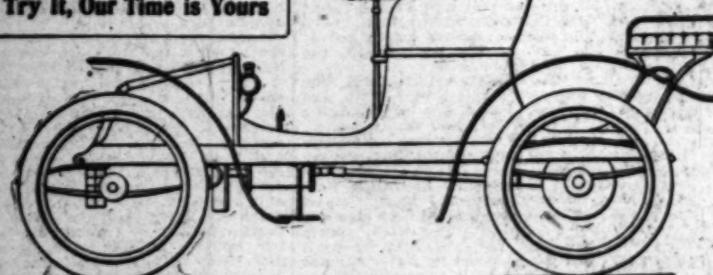
Men's all-wool sweaters, in navy blue, tan or maroon, good sizes, \$1.50 values; Monday and Tuesday, each, 79c

Men's black sateen shirts, good heavy quality, well made, sizes 14 to 17; regular 75c values; Monday and Tuesday, each, 49c

Men's heavy all-wool socks, dark gray color, well finished, warm and serviceable, regular 25c ones; Monday and Tuesday, while they last, per pair, 12c

**Capacity of gasoline, ten gallons—Enough for two hundred miles.**

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We are Receiving a Carload per Week.

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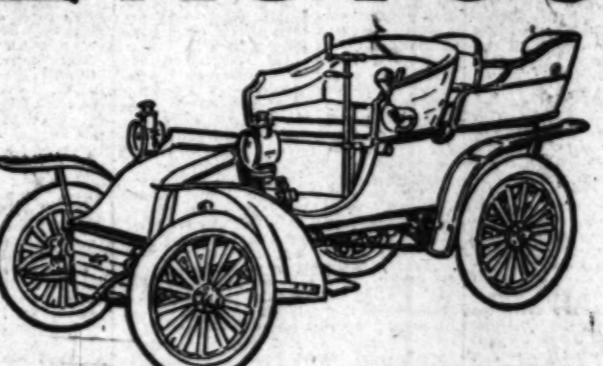
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Among all successful gardeners, our seeds are rated as the most reliable. Why? Because we test all our stock before offering it to the trade.

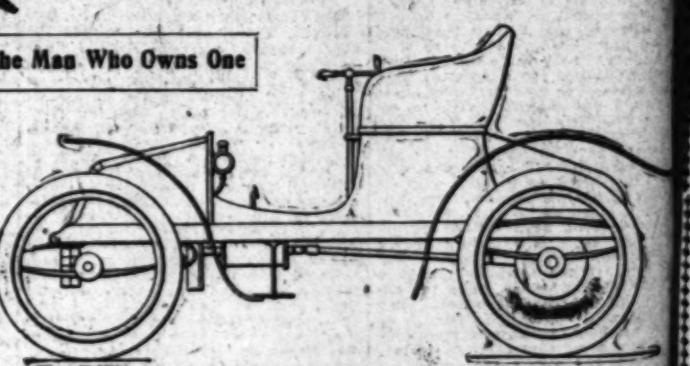
**GERMAIN SEED COMPANY** 225-229 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE BEST THING ON WHEELS.

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\$58  
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We will sell you a Top Buggy, Runabout for \$72.00; a car and there's nothing cheap about it. They have been tried and tested by the men who are asked to give our personal guarantee. We have higher prices than

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I do far more work for average dentists. That's why we are glad to have you work with us. They're the only ones who can afford to have work done. You cannot be half as good as we are.

Spikes Bill, 331 Laughlin Building.

my stay of four years in the office of City Assessor. I want to sincerely thank the voters of this beautiful city, for the honor bestowed

No one could accuse me of being a scoundrel. Judge Smith remarked tartly that he couldn't see what could have become of them unless some per-

XXII YEAR.



A Piano  
Without  
A Rival  
In a  
Class by  
Itself

## Mason & Hamlin Pianos

There has been vast betterment in piano-making in the last twenty years, and among the major achievements of this period has been the improvement of—

### The Mason & Hamlin Pianos

Pianos along lines original to its founders, it sought a new musical effect, a new tone range, on a scale differing distinctly from all other pianos. It neither sought nor took ground already occupied by other pianos of the first class. Its own place was awaiting it.

Through years of effort it grew, until worthy to fill that place which it has not been accorded by all critics of musical tone—and Mason & Hamlin tone is not an intangible element, understood alone by people of high musical culture. It is intensely human in its appeal—full of romance and sentiment; strong, rich, sweet in its melody; sharp, brilliant, responsive to every human instinct. We invite you to see and hear this piano.

"Used" Pianos at Reduced Prices.

Geo. J. Birkel Co.,  
Steinway Pianos  
345-347 South Spring Street.

\$2.00

for \$1.00 a pair. This  
of cotton and wool ma-  
will hold almost every size  
per pair \$2.00.

in the past season. Of-  
ficial's popular style,  
and legs and piano held  
a good range of  
prices for this sale, per

Each.

Clothes made of fair grade  
fabrics would be cheap at  
from these while they

importers. Made of heavy  
with three pockets, strong-  
cost that always 11c

its \$3.00.

Weeks good assortment of  
mostly finished, serviceable  
size, per suit, \$2.00.

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Each.

P. J. Martin  
FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE  
531-3-50 SPRING ST.

## Home Betterment

That's a hobby with us—has been for a long time. If you will, how pretty, crisp Lace Curtains, Pillows, Table Covers, or, perhaps, a Couch Cover add to a room's furnishings. It may be just what you need. These hints of the price range:

Curtains, 75c to \$10 Pair.  
Portieres, \$2.75 to \$12 Pair.  
Table Covers, \$1.00 to \$3.50.  
Couch Covers, \$3.50 to \$12.50.

## RUBBER TREES GROW DOLLARS

A small investment of 10c a day will result in a life income of from \$200.00 to \$400.00 a year, and a very small monthly payment will result in an income of \$100.00 per month. The investment is absolutely protected against loss. We have a co-operative plan for gathering and producing crude rubber, which is fully described in an interesting booklet. It tells all about the process of gathering sap and converting it into crude rubber, as will be practiced on our plantation. It is most captivating reading and is authentic. Mailed free to any address.

CONSERVATIVE RUBBER  
PRODUCTION CO.,  
100 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal.

**\$58.00**  
**\$72.00**  
**\$76.00**

We will sell you a Top Buggy for \$58.00; a rubber-tired Runabout for \$72.00; a canopy-top Surrey for \$76.00, and there's nothing cheap about them except the price. They have been tried and tested, and are the equal of vehicles that you are asked to pay \$25.00 more for. We give our personal guarantees with every vehicle we sell. We have higher priced ones if you desire them.

Parrott Carriage Mfg. Co., TENTH AND MAIN STS.

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Angels, Cal.

FREE!  
City Map. Send 2c  
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MARSHALL & STEAM  
Building.

I do far more work for really particular people than does the average dentist. That's a sure sign of good work—a virtue that brings its own reward.

I am glad to have particular patients. They demand the best work.

BUT THEY ALSO APPRECIATE IT.

You cannot be half as particular, even in the smallest detail of the work you get, as I am in all the work that I turn out.

Dr. M. E. Spinks  
THE DENTIST

Spinks Bldg., Cor. Fifth and Hill Sts. Phone 2401.

## TRADES UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

**Absurd and Injurious Policies  
Adopted—Production Restricted—  
Tyrannical Dictation—Employers  
Forced to Organize.**

By F. W. Read,  
Editor of *Liberty Review*, London.

(EXCLUSIVELY CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

THE latest and best information as to how trade unions are affecting the workmen themselves, is to be found in a series of articles contributed to the *London Times*, under the title of "The Crisis in British Industries," between November 18, 1901, and January 18, 1902, and from these articles the following information is mainly derived. Throughout almost the whole history of British trade unionism there has been a tendency to pursue a policy of restriction, not except in a few cases, being embodied in the rules of the unions, there has been an informal understanding among the men in each trade as to the amount of work which they should perform. In the case of machine industries, especially, this rule has prevailed, the object being to secure that the same number of men shall be employed upon the machines as are necessary to prevent a competition in the same industry. A competition in machine companies was readily held, and the men of the unions would not enter, any of their members to enter for it. The competition was thus left entirely in the hands of non-union men, the greatest of whom set up 17,000 ems of cotton per hour, and by this means only so much work to do, policy is the utterly miserable idea that there is a fixed amount of work to be done, and that this fixed amount ought to be so divided as to go round among all the men in the trade. This has, of course, long been known by economists to be a pure delusion, the potential amount of work being for all practical purposes an unlimited quantity. This has been quite rightly called a "policy of protection" in certain industries, where the employers have succeeded in establishing the use of machinery against the wishes of the unions, and in other industries where the work employed on the machines is very much greater than the number employed before the machines were introduced.

IN THE PRINTERS' TRADE.

Another trade which has suffered severely from the adoption of the "ca-canary" principle, is that of printing. The officials of the printers' unions have deliberately set themselves to discourage the introduction of improved machinery by cutting down the amount of work obtainable from it. No process, which has been introduced at immense expense, for the sake of the greater speed at which the work can be done, has been rendered practically useless. The advantages of the new machines, industries, which have been largely introduced of recent years, have been to a great extent nullified by this policy. A competition in machine companies was readily held, and the men of the unions would not enter, any of their members to enter for it. The competition was thus left entirely in the hands of non-union men, the greatest of whom set up 17,000 ems of cotton per hour, and by this means only so much work to do, policy is the utterly miserable idea that there is a fixed amount of work to be done, and that this fixed amount ought to be so divided as to go round among all the men in the trade. This has, of course, long been known by economists to be a pure delusion, the potential amount of work being for all practical purposes an unlimited quantity. This has been quite rightly called a "policy of protection" in certain industries, where the employers have succeeded in establishing the use of machinery against the wishes of the unions, and in other industries where the work employed on the machines is very much greater than the number employed before the machines were introduced.

IN THE PRINTERS' TRADE.

It is only possible here to refer to a few of the industries in which the injurious effects of the "ca-canary" policy have been made manifest. One of the most glaring cases is that of the printers. The *London Times* correspondent has shown that thirty years ago it was not uncommon for an average workman on average work to take 10 hours to print a page, and that in the case of the simplest kinds of work as many as 1000 bricks have been laid. Evidence collected from various reliable sources goes to show that the record number of men is not less than four thousand per day, and that the printers' trade is almost extinct, and the building and printing trades have been, and are being, seriously damaged with the most disastrous consequences for all concerned. Needless to say, the overworking of the workmen, and the unions have at last called forth attempts to cope with them on the part of the employers. These efforts are happily meeting with some success, especially in the engineering trades, where the unions have succeeded greatly in increased liberty of working as a consequence of the collapse of the strike at the beginning of 1898. But it must in itself be evident that the employers, in taking to piece British industry in the position which it ought, and might occupy in the commercial world.

THE EMPLOYERS' COUNCIL.

The Employers' Parliamentary Council, whose objects are "to take action with respect to any bills introduced into either House of Parliament, affecting the interests of trade, of free contract, and of labor, or with respect to the action of the government in reference to any bill or measure which may be introduced into either House of Parliament." The glass trade is almost extinct, and the building and printing trades have been, and are being, seriously damaged with the most disastrous consequences for all concerned. Needless to say, the overworking of the workmen, and the unions have at last called forth attempts to cope with them on the part of the employers. These efforts are happily meeting with some success, especially in the engineering trades, where the unions have succeeded greatly in increased liberty of working as a consequence of the collapse of the strike at the beginning of 1898. But it must in itself be evident that the employers, in taking to piece British industry in the position which it ought, and might occupy in the commercial world.

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IC AND MUSICIANS.

In Music.  
to prosperity the great history, musical writings of the world, and taxes the inaccuracy of the stage as being, most recent and Manfield. Then at the public required was every stage setting. In the only, most the staging is best there must be music to play an obligato in some of the play. Lawrence the greatest Shakespearean actor of the Court, who is attending the Congress, has arranged a musical combining the various principal plays with the scenes written for them by the actors. The music will be in an orchestra, and the women players will sing, performed by Mr. Hanley, assisted by and robust. This is a day in the dramatic line and great value to students of music. Rehearsals are in progress. Further details will be announced.

—Course.

On seat sale for the Philadelphia in still on at the Union office. The first concert party's Italian grand at 10 a.m. January 15. The has a tremendously successful San Francisco. Event the unique programme of the Mendocino Club, consisting of J. H. violin; Julius Albert John, violin; and Julian, cello, and bassoon. This organization's inauguration and its third event will be held the fourth, Garibaldi, with Dippel and Koenig, violin virtuoso.

Scotch Canadian has the directions. It is one of the most noted side of the Atlantic, warmly welcomed here.

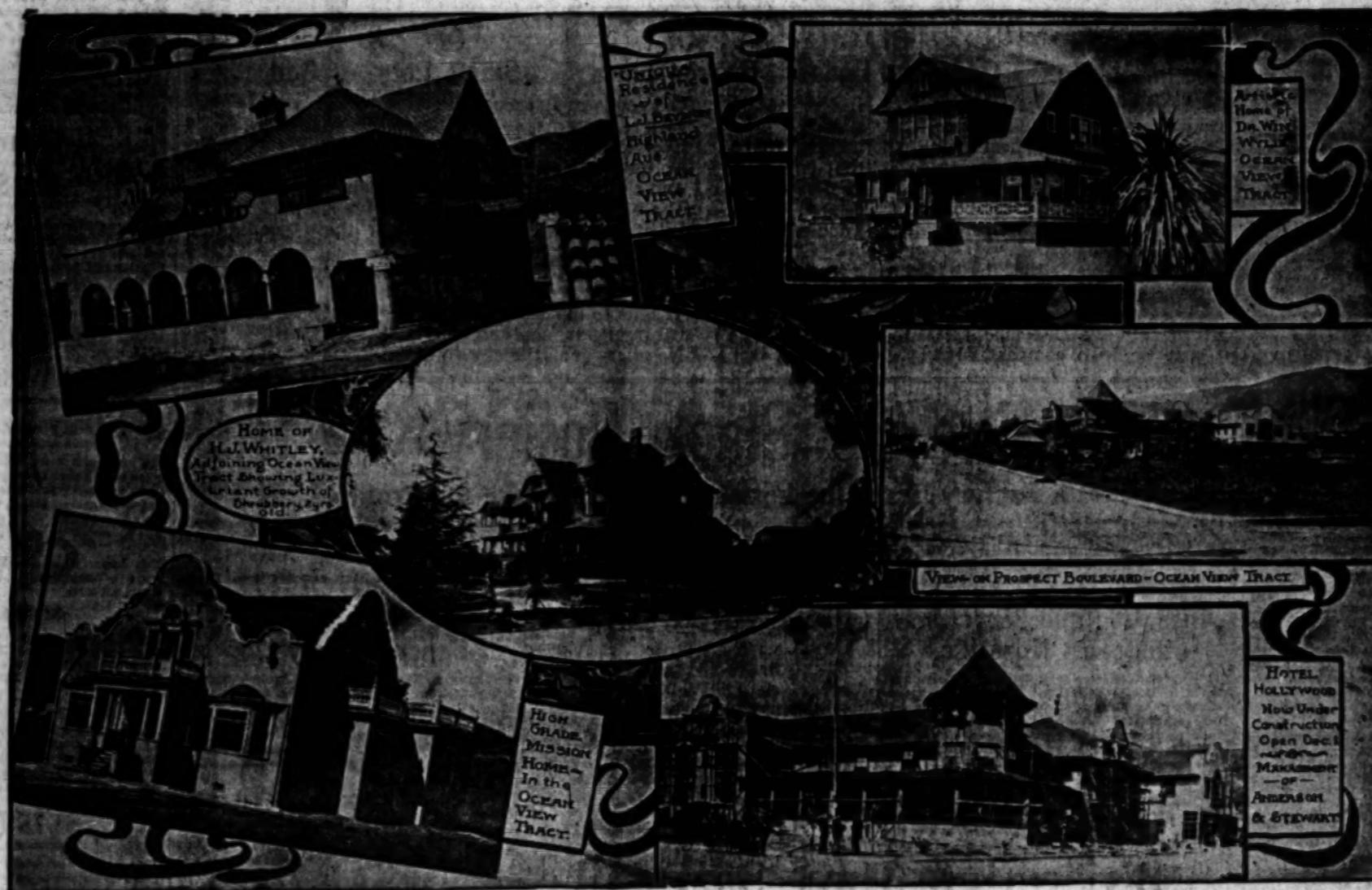
Dalney Carr's recital at Community Hall, will present since it will present of music—the drama "Olaf" by Bjornson, set to music.

Mr. Carr has secured a and an orchestra, and will give all the money.

Mr. Carr will preface his selections from "Mad" Lehmann's "In Memoriam" to a dramatic somewhat like its condition, and in itself even if the native Olaf were not added of Olaf is laid an ample during the tenth, and the drama is "Madame Butterfly" in the Drottners.

Recent sales in the tract have broken all previous records. Old-time prominent Californians, appreciating the climatic conditions and the value to property of such improvements as are being done here, are buying and building beautiful homes.

No suburban tract has so many NATURAL ADVANTAGES or so many HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS in so short a space of time. Located in the FROSTLESS BELT, the home of the BANANA and PINEAPPLE enjoying a GOOD EVERYDAY-IN-THE-YEAR CLIMATE, where valuable improvements protect the purchaser, where high-grade homes, artistic HOMES, BOULEVARDED STREETS, piped WATER SYSTEM, electric ARC LIGHTS, TOURIST HOTEL, GENERAL STORES, DRUG STORE, BANK, all combine to make VALUES SUBSTANTIAL, PERMANENT and BOUND TO ADVANCE.



Thousands of dollars are being spent in housetraining the streets and in lining the same with high grade, expensive shrubbery.

The many houses being built there are substantial and artistic, as can be seen from the illustrations.

The system of hill drives, from which the view is unsurpassed, is being extended to give easy access to all parts of the tract.

Also the company has recently made arrangements to establish a complete water system to supply the elevated lands. This is the only suburban tract which has an adequate water supply for all elevations, which makes the higher villa sites in this tract, from which the view of city, valley and ocean is magnificent, the choicest in Southern California.

Take Santa Monica cars north on Spring street every 15 minutes direct to the tract. Get off at Highland avenue and Prospect Boulevard. Commutation fare, 6-2-3 cents.

VILLA SITES  
\$500 to 2000

COMMISSION TO AGENTS.

LOS ANGELES-PACIFIC BOULEVARD AND DEVELOPMENT CO.,

H. J. WHITLEY, President and General Manager, 101 North Spring Street.

E. W. SANDISON, Special Agent on Tract, Phone Main 15, Hollywood.

P. B. CHASE, Special Agent, 111 N. Spring St., L. A., Phone John 3321.

ACREAGE  
\$350 and Up

COMMISSION TO AGENTS.

## H. J. Whitley Park Tract

H. J. Whitley's Tracts Nos. 1 and 2 will be highly improved and will now be put on sale. By a careful look at this property you will see its superiority and very low prices. There is no more highly improved or finer suburban property in Southern California. It is second to none. The fine houses now building will be sold on a small amount down and long time at a low rate of interest. Mr. Whitley's home grounds will be enlarged by his landscape gardener and are not for sale. Tract No. 1 will be laid out in shrubbery to give it park effect. This is Mr. Whitley's Home Tract, and a few villa sites will be sold from \$1500.00 and upward, when the prices

will be advanced, as the property with its unsurpassed surroundings and valuable improvements is worth much more. Lots in H. J. Whitley's other Tract No. 2, \$650.00 and up, including 12 full grown orange trees. Worth \$1000.00

A Building Rebate Will be Given on the First Few More Hi-Grade Houses.

H. J. WHITLEY, Owner, 111 North Spring Street,

Commission to Agents.

## HOLLYWOOD GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS

This new subdivision of a portion of the famous Ocean View Tract is now placed on the market in Villa Sites Only. A new winding Boulevard sixty feet in width has been graded through the property. The view from the "Heights" comprises and combines, Ocean, Valley, Mountains and the City of Los Angeles. Limited in the number of sites, purchasers should make reservations without delay. For further information see.

GEORGE H. COFFIN, 25 North Highland Ave., Hollywood.

P. B. CHASE, 111 North Spring St., Los Angeles, or

E. W. SANDISON, Office, Ocean View Tract, Hollywood.

Sketch depicting the beginning of his final conflict and the subsequent movements connected with it. Applications for seats already indicate a full house.

Hughes Cowles. — Hughes Cowles and his company are receiving immense favor throughout the West, particularly in San Francisco, where this splendid singer is a great favorite. The company consists of Clara Farrington, violin; Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, violin; and Walter Ryck, piano. They are due in Los Angeles on the nineteenth, when they will be one of the events of the regular course. January 19 they will give a grand costume recital.

Our Course. — The next event in the Star Course of the Y. M. C. A. will be a concert by the Aerial Ladies' Quartette, composed of Miss Jane Bryan, mezzo; Miss Harry, soprano; Miss H. Edmund Earle, pianist, will accompany.

Music in the Schools. — The programmes arranged by Miss Stone, musical supervisor of Los Angeles schools, for the entertainment and education of the teachers and students have been a most interesting feature of the season. One of special note is the voice

work done by the children, under Miss Stone's instruction. The object striven for is pure tone quality, naturally produced. No singing is allowed and no false effects strive for as in so much school singing. The children who sang on Friday, and on Wednesday mornings showed careful drilling by a competent teacher. The singing was accurate, and even expressive; and the songs were sung with vim and full attention to rhythm and tone. The music section has proved one of the most instructive features of the session.

Gertrude Cohen. — Edward MacDowell, composer, heard Little Gertrude Cohen play half a dozen different pieces, when he was here, and expressed himself as delighted with her playing. He said, "I am sure that in his opinion she has a great future."

Local Musicians. — Mrs. Lillian Lord-Wood, pianist, will give a recital at the Friday Morning Club on Saturday afternoon, January 10. Mrs. Wood was a favorite pupil of Steinway, and comes here from Boston.

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musical kindergarten system with Frau Dr. Knause, who has received much notice. No singing is allowed and no false effects strive for as in so much school singing. The children who sang on Friday, and on Wednesday mornings showed careful drilling by a competent teacher. The singing was accurate, and even expressive; and the songs were sung with vim and full attention to rhythm and tone. The music section has proved one of the most instructive features of the session.

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little song from this opera, "Tale of the Bumble Bee," has been sold all over the world more than 25,000 copies have been sold this way. The author has found that the way to sell books is to sell them to the people. In short the coming of Pixley and Luders is apropos now, when after a season of various light operas the public is yearning for the refrain of the eccentric monsignor. "There is a King Dodoo." All about Pixley and Luders' new effort is to give it a Californian subject and a setting.

Paloma Again. — One Los Angeles musician is writing about another in the Chicago Musical Leader, the last edition of which prints the following letter from Alice Beach McComas:

"Editor Musical Leader—Dear Madam: I feel that a word in defense of Paloma Schram is in order. In your issue of December 19 there appears an article from New York which deals with child prodigies from California. In many points it is correct with regard to Paloma; but I wish to take issue with your correspondent in that he writes that Paloma is the same in the United States. That after a tour in Europe she has not received advice from even Paderewski himself. To know Paloma is to know her to be absolutely contrary to this. It was her dearest wish to go into seclusion for a period of uninterrupted study. And she had

planned (after her first tour) with her teacher, Thilo Becker, in Los Angeles, to go to Europe. But her parents could not seem to see their way to such an arrangement, and Paloma was taken out on the road again to grind out the 'pot bohemian.' I am sure your correspondent means well from the reverent way in which she speaks of Paloma's King Dodoo. There is a King Dodoo." — Dodo. All about Pixley and Luders' new effort is to give it a Californian subject and a setting.

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great teacher give her services. Your correspondent to the contrary, Paloma is like all the truly great, humble and suppliant at the feet of art.

ALICE BEACH MCCOMAS.

Sawing at the Theaters. — The lady in the chinchilla box remarked to me that, really, although the play had been excellent, she did not like the manner in which certain of the characters were made to swear. "One can scarcely go to any theater nowadays," she said, "without having one's ears assailed by the sound of the 'big D—'."

"Yes," said the lady with a laugh that matched her hair, "with a laugh that matched her hair, she did not like the manner in which certain of the characters were made to swear. 'One can scarcely go to any theater nowadays,' she said, 'without having one's ears assailed by the sound of the 'big D—'."

"I especially travel with my missionary friend," she said. "We were in Amsterdam, and when we were having a

on the Amstel River, which flows through it in numerous canals, the center of the city, where the palaces, the postoffice and many other public buildings are, is called the Dam, and over a draw-bridge that passes through this portion of the town has that name marked upon it.

"Miss G— and I got on a car and took a long ride, but when we reached the end of the line we found that the car had stopped. We had to walk all the way from where we wished to go to a station, and we were far from where we wished to go. We were in great perplexity. The conductor couldn't understand our brand of German, and we couldn't understand his Dutch. We were growing decidedly uneasy when a nice-looking young gentleman, a Hollander, who sat next me, and who understood English, offered his assistance.

"'Excuse me,' he said, 'but we wished to get to. Very politely, in his broken English, he minutely directed us, ending with what seemed to us even in the city of dams, as a very explosion of promises. 'When we reach the palace you reach,' he said, 'just get into my car that comes along and it will take you to your hotel take.'

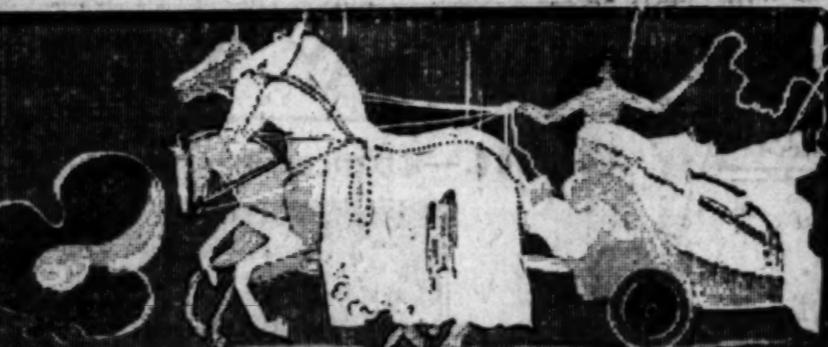
"Fortunately I retained my self-posse

and, and thanked him, but the star with which my missionary friend rewarded him for his well-meant ad-

vice visibly took him by surprise; and he stopped, and said, "I have a story to tell his friends about those 'queer Americans.' — (New York Times.)



**FAIR**



CHIEF feature of this, as of all our White Fair Sales, is the display and sale of women's undergarments. Thoughtful women have learned to buy these necessities in January, for they know no merchant puts forth his best efforts and prices are really lower than late in the season, as sales are held to stimulate business just after the holidays. The world's best designers of undergarments have supplied some striking novelties for the coming season. And every popular style made for the bride's trousseau, and are to be had at prices to accommodate all pocketbooks. One we wish distinctly borne in mind is that our undergarments are made in the best factories under the best sanitary conditions, and bear the endorsement of the Women's Consumer's

## Fresh, Crisp Undermuslins.

### Long Skirts.

LONG SKIRTS--CONTINUED.		
Cambric Skirts—a lot of 75 dozen.		
These are made with deep lawn ruffles; trimmed with 3 and 4 rows of lace insertion and edge; also several styles trimmed with ticks and deep embroidery bounces; \$9.50 values. White Fair Sale price.....	\$1.68	
Short Skirts.		
Muslin Knee Skirts—finished with deep ruffles and hem; sell regularly at 99¢. White Fair Sale price.....	39c	
Cambric Knee Skirts—trimmed with hemstitched tucked ruffles; regular 99¢ values. White Fair Sale price.....	50c	
Cambric Short Skirts—fine quality finished with torchon lace, insertion and lace trimming ruffles. Regular \$1.00 values. White Fair Sale price.....	68c	
Cambric Short Skirts—fine quality finished with torchon lace; insertion and lace trimming ruffles. Regular \$1.25 values. White Fair Sale price.....	98c	
Cambric Short Skirts—fine quality have deep ruffles; trimmed with ticks and Swiss embroidery. White Fair Sale price.....	1.48	
Cambric Short Skirts—an extra fine grade; finished with deep ruffles; trimmed with ticks and French embroidery. White Fair Sale price.....	1.48	
Cambric Short Skirts—made with square ruffles; trimmed with cluster of ticks; also collarless style, trimmed with hemstitching around neck, front and sleeves. Prices range according to size, from 99¢ up to.....	59c	
Children's Muslin Gowns—finished with ruffles around neck and sleeves. Prices range according to size, from 99¢ up to.....	45c	
Children's Muslin Gowns—made with square ruffles; trimmed with cluster of ticks; also collarless style, trimmed with hemstitching around neck, front and sleeves. Prices range according to size, from 99¢ up to.....	59c	

### Price.

Twenty old pieces of black afford to clean them out or we will be proof enough and clean them, taffetas, matlasses. These

Oil Cloth per yd. 12c  
A heavy quality white table oil cloth made for many manufacturers in the United States. It is exceptionally well made and regular 12c.

12<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>c

### White Fair Sale of Gloves.

REAL GLOVES—2 or 3 clasp; gauze finger lengths; prettily embossed. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50.

REAL KID GLOVES—3 clasp style; made of real kid and gauze finger lengths; prettily embossed. Regular \$2.00.

REAL GLOVES—white only; elbow length; lace fingers and Paris point embroidered backs, and cannot be matched.

REAL FRENCH KID GLOVES—3 fancy embroidered backs; are one of the best gloves and always under for our

choice. \$1.85

### White Fair Millinery.

DRESS HATS—Mohair felt stitched brim with white silk in folds, caught with steel and large rosettes; plain French felt hats, folds and rosettes of white and cream satin choice styles—no two alike and \$1.95.

POINT DE PARIS LACE EDGES—In bow knot, scroll or floral designs, all of good quality, strong edges; widths up to 3 inches and values up to 15c. White Fair Sale price.....

DRESS HATS—this assortment made for this sale. They include stylish shapes of French felt; plaqus with shirred silk, bows and rosettes; turban shapes of white felt made with wings and velvet bows and ornaments; turban shapes of white felt made with pom-poms, allover lace and moire ribbons, values in the \$5.95.

DRESS HATS—including turban and flat styles of chenille and plaided chiffon. French lace and velvet; lace ornaments; white lace; also best quality lace. Values in the lot up to \$7.45.

Over Yoking at pryd 39c

Over yoking and lawn allover yoking. \$39c

4 sizes, gray, tan or white, \$3.00

4 sizes, pure white, with \$3.25

lace borders; extra weight.

Prints 4c.

not cheap quality but we had a big stock of them so we will clean out a small and no time to delay.

4c.

They come in a variety of and more pleasing packages

values at 1c.

81.00 Blankets \$8.00.

4 sizes, gray, tan or white, \$8.00

4 sizes, pure white, with \$8.25

lace borders; extra weight.

15c.

SWISS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—pretty scalloped border, large variety of styles, the material a fine sheer quality and an actual 25c value; White Fair Sale price.....

PURE LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS—fine sheer quality, neat borders; regular 15c values, good enough for all general purposes; White Fair Sale price.....

PURE LINEN UNLAUNDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—sheer quality, strong and durable, sell regularly at 20c, will launder nicely; White Fair Sale price.....

WHITE SILK EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS—sheer quality, large variety of patterns, well finished, heavily embroidered figures all round border in scroll and floral patterns; they are cheap at 75c, but are made a leader for our White Fair Sale at.....

12<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>c.

price.....

15c.

price.....

# HOW A YOUNG WOMAN MAY WIN A GOOD HUSBAND

SHOWN IN A SERIES OF 5 SETS OF PHOTOS

No. III.—Chance Meetings

ESPECIALLY POSED FOR THIS NEWSPAPER.

How a Girl Should Behave When She Happens to Meet Her Acquaintance at Church, on the Street or at the Theatre

HERE are many things for a girl to consider after her first meeting with a man. She may have dismissed the new acquaintance entirely from her thoughts, or there may have been some bright spot in the first meeting which has led her to remember with pleasure her introduction, the dance or the tête-à-tête. Ordinarily the girl's introduction leaves but an unheeded impression, which must be raised or thrown aside as subsequent events bring meetings. It is well to repeat here that the introduction and the short chat which may follow are not the trials of a man's disposition or character, for the man who meets the girl always "puts his best foot forward," to use a common but useful expression. Rooted friendship is a thing to follow observation and consideration. By no means start a friendship with distrust, or rather an outward acknowledgment of distrust, unless you have very good reason. There are men whom a girl is forced to meet, through circumstances over which she has no control, and who are better left entirely forgotten. Each girl must be her own judge in such cases, her only consideration being that her reputation and character must be protected.

#### Beware of Gossips

Members of the same set socially are often ungenerous, boorish, or of such character that one wishes to avoid them. But there are always means of showing a disinclination to harbor an acquaintance without being absolutely rude and giving yourself a wrong standing with people whose ideas may differ from yours. And right here there comes a point which is worthy of consideration: Whatever your impressions may be, do not consider them infallible, but give other people the benefit of the doubt as long as a doubt exists. Do not judge quickly nor harshly, and do not err on the other side and judge too leniently. If there be whispers about a male acquaintance, know your ground before you turn him aside, but have in mind that you must not jeopardize your own good reputation in whatever steps you take to find out the true character of another. These words may sound like truisms, but they are matters which are worth every girl's attention, because it is the girl of keen common sense who is valued in these times.

#### Many Places for Meeting

But as to the acquaintance you met at the dance. There are many places where a meeting with him might occur again. You perhaps are members of the same set socially. You may attend the same church; you may have common points of interest which you both visit. If you are members of the same church, you may meet your new acquaintance after the church service. It is common nowadays, and perfectly proper, for a group of people to gather near the church entrance after a service. When talking to friends, your new acquaintance may join those with whom you are conversing. He should be recognized with a pleasant bow, but no shake of the hand. After the chat with the group of people all start toward their homes. It is permissible for him to join you on the walk home. Perhaps there are others in the party, and you stroll along together. The girl's conduct in such an event must be governed more or less by the topics of conversation which are introduced. If you are in a party with others on this walk, make your conversation of general interest. Do not forget that the new acquaintance must be included in whatever is talked about. A man sometimes is made very uncomfortable by the knowledge that he is an outside factor and that talk is directed in channels which give him no mode of reply. Ask him a question now and then, and you will discover whether or not the conversation is of interest to him. If you are alone and he joins you, there are many topics



PROM CHURCH

Members of the same set, socially, and attendants at the same church, you meet your new acquaintance after service. It is permissible for him to join you on the walk home.

which will make the walk home interesting.

There is always the opportunity of

meeting a man by chance. The girl treat him upon such an occasion. For

terly break all first impressions that the man may have had of the girl. The man is a well-bred, normal specimen of man on such an occasion—and we are men—will take his cue from the girl's

action. Say, for instance, you are

on a shopping tour, and in walking along the street you meet the man in question.

Your greeting is a smile and slight inclination of the head. A response will be a smile by raise his hat a few inches. Ordinarily will not stop and attempt to converse. Your acquaintance has been too used to permit of this. To talk on street under such circumstances would be bad form—that is, to sit and converse. There is the chance, however, that he may be going your direction, and then it is good for him to join you for a few words and to talk on such subjects as are of present interest. The point to remember in this is that cursing or haughty palace servants, who, supposedly, are paid well by your host to look after you.

But when a free-born American, such drops in to stay a few days with King Edward, he finds that he ought to use the scale of tips exacted by the King's servants from continental royalty, with the result—well, may be that is the reason Mr. Carnegie did not really run over to visit the King of Balmoral recently, although the paper said he did get inside information about the tips paid by palace guests, and about the gilded functionaries who are not those tips produce entertainment.

There is a large number of haughty palace servants, who, knowing what that if the tips are small, there will be trouble on the occasion of the visit.

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## GOOD STORIES FOR CHILDREN--By Walt McDougall

## HOW PAUL RESCUED HIS LITTLE SISTER AND A PRINCESS

Helped by a Wonderful Whispering Shell  
He Got the Better of a Terrible Giant  
Who Gave Him Work to Do

EVERYBODY has heard of the storks that bring babies, but very few know about that dreadful bird called the Bairnodactyl, which steals away little babies almost as soon as they are born. I cannot describe this bird, for nobody has ever seen it. But if you should leave your baby sister or brother out all night, it is quite likely that the Bairnodactyl would swoop down and carry off the infant. What it does with the children is not known either, but this story will tell you what happened to Claire, the baby sister of Paul Rogers, who was stolen by the bird and given to the giant Gilligan, who kept her until she grew up and made her do his housework in company with the Princess Alicia, another baby captive, and how the wise and noble Paul rescued both of them.

Gilligan was not only a giant, but he was an ogre, and a good deal of a wizard, too, for everything about his great farm worked by magic. He had a cow that gave milk punch, trees that yielded hot pancakes and ham sandwiches, roasted chickens walking around ready to eat, candy rabbits, popcorn bushes and lemonade springs, as well as many other wonderful contrivances. He queer animals wherever he looked. His farm was so big that a railroad train could not cross it in two days, but he was always wandering around outside of it, and only came home to meals, which Claire and the Princess Alicia had to have ready or he would fly into such a terrible passion that the earth shook for miles around, the pancakes fell off the trees and the animals quaked with terror. A wide sea washed the farm on three sides, and high mountains with a great, dark forest beyond, made a barrier, that none dared pass on the northern side. In the sea and in the forest were awful roaring animals that frightened every one who ever dared to approach the region, and, besides that, all knew that the giant lived there, and people kept far away from his neighborhood, you may be sure. Of course, had anybody known that two beautiful maidens were held captive by Gilligan, every brave and noble young man in the country would have risked his life to rescue them. But all were ignorant of this fact. So they toiled on year by year, growing more and more beautiful daily. At the brutal, coarse Gilligan never noticed how lovely they were, but merely observed once in a while that they were not fat enough to eat yet, and that was what he was saving them for. Meanwhile brother Paul also tried to be a big, strong, brave boy, who was always going hunting and fishing or playing games which increased his strength and daring. He knew every secret cave in the mountain, every valley where game was to be found; every lake and brook where the big fish were to be caught, and there was not a bird or beast that he didn't know all about in all the land. His father often wished that he would stay at home and work on the farm, but he never could remain there more than a few days without stealing away to the woods with his gun, or to the seashore with his fishing rod. Of course, he went to school when there was any, but in that country it was so hard to get school teachers that half the time the school was closed and the children had to study the best they could at home. Paul often used to take his books and go to the woods or the shore and study for hours, but sometimes when strange animals came stealing past or big fish leaped and splashed in the water near shore he found it very difficult to keep his attention upon his studies. Just imagine trying to look at a grammar when a keen-eyed weasel came "lapping" by in pursuit of a frightened quail, or a blacksnake wound stealthily up the slender trunk of a willow to steal the eggs from a tiny wren's nest among the leaves. No wonder Paul had to stop and attend to these things, as any boy with good red blood in his veins would.

## HIS LAST FISHING TRIP

He was a big boy of fifteen, when he suddenly resolved to give up all this woodland roving and settle down to learn to be an up-to-date farmer and show his old hayseed dad how to run an agricultural concern with all the modern improvements—automobile reapers, steam thrashers, electric binders and liquid air dairies and all the rest of the new wrinkles of which he had read advertisements in the agricultural papers. So he decided to have one last hunt and one last fishing trip, after which he would put away his gun and rod and use them only on holidays. He concluded to go fishing first because there had been a great storm, and he thought that the fish would be very hungry and bite better; so to the shore he hurried. He found the tide far out and the strand strewn with shells, dead fish, seaweed and wreckage for many miles, the evidences of a violent tempest, and he walked along a great distance looking for a good place to cast his line. Suddenly he spied a tremendous king crab, the largest he had ever seen, lying upon its back far up on the sand, but vigorously kicking and trying to turn over.

"Jerusalem!" cried Paul. "That is really a king crab—the king of all crabs! I don't believe anybody ever saw such a whopper! I'll take him home and hang his shell up on the wall as a trophy of my last day out!"

"Let me go! Let me go!" cried the crab. "I'll reward you well if you spare me!"



THE CREATURE WENT TO WORK WHILE PAUL WATCHED

Astonished to hear a crab speak, for this had never happened to Paul before in all his wanderings, he stared at the crustacean in amazement. The crab added: "Come, come! Turn me over and put me in the water, and you'll not be sorry."

"It appears that you must be a new variety of king crab," cried Paul. "I didn't know any of you would talk!" He turned the crab over, and it wagged its stiff spike of a tail to feel if it was all there. Then it said: "Thank you. I suppose that you have decided to spare me?"

"I couldn't have the heart to destroy a crab that talks as well as you do," said Paul. "But tell me how you learned."

## THE BIG CRAB REWARDED HIM

"I am the king of all king crabs," it replied. "I got caught in the undertow last night, and before I could swim away was tossed high and dry on the shore, and upside down at that. Unfortunately even the king can't do business on his back, and I was helpless. I am mighty glad you came alone, for I would have soon perished in the hot sun."

"Well, I'll carry you to the water, as you seem very much exhausted," said the boy. "But I'd like to have a long talk with you after you have recovered, for there are many things you can tell me about the sea and what's in its depths, if you are willing."

"Glad to do it," replied the crab. "Give me a few minutes in the sea, and I'll be a new crab."

Paul placed him in the sea, and he shot down into deep water, while the boy wondered if he would really return. But in a few minutes he reappeared, his dark shell shining like a mirror and looking every inch a king of crabs. He came out, and for several hours they sat there, Paul listening with all his ears to the wonderful things that the crustacean told him about the wonders of the deep. He could not in twenty years—no, not in twenty lifetimes—learn from books the strange things that the crab revealed, and in after years, when he wrote in a great book many of these facts, all the world wondered at his knowledge, and he became famous indeed; so after all, his lack of schooling was not noticed.

It was almost night when he said: "Now it is growing dark, and I must go home. I am very much obliged to you for telling me all this, and I'll never forget you. I hope I'll see you often." He was about to go, when the crab said:

"I promised to reward you for saving all my life, and I'm not going to do it by telling you all about the sea bottom, I am sure. That's nothing. You meet me here to-morrow at daylight, and I'll give you a handsome present."

Next morning Paul was there, you may be certain, and out came the king crab carrying a beautiful shell that was colored so fantastically and so charmingly that it dazzled Paul to look at it—a spiral, pearly, transparent shell, which was handsomer than anybody ever saw before. The crab held it up and said:

"Take this as a reward. It is a whispering shell. Place it to your ear, and you will hear the music of the deep sea, the song of the mermaids, the murmur of the storms, the sighing of the fishes, the call of the sea birds, and when you ask anything of it it will answer you in whispers. No matter what you

wish to know, it will tell you faithfully and correctly at once; and do not be afraid to ask it the most difficult questions. It will never fail you."

Paul said farewell to the crab, and he said into the sea and vanished. The boy sat in the sand listening to the strange song of the shell for an hour, then began to ask all manner of questions of his new-found treasure. No matter what he asked the shell gave him an answer and filled him with mixed wonder and delight. Hour after hour he sat there until the noonday sun warmed him that dinner time had come, and he rather reluctantly arose, for, after all, Paul had the healthy appetite of all growing boys. After dinner Paul told his father all about his adventure with the crab, and the rest of the afternoon was spent asking all sorts of questions regarding the best way to make the farm pay; and when Paul's mother came home at night from a visit to her sister's she was told about the wonderful shell. The mother immediately began to tremble, and, seizing the shell, she asked in a voice that shook with anxiety:

"Where is my baby—my little Claire?"

The shell began to whisper, and the mother's face paled as she heard all about the giant Gilligan and the two lovely prisoners. She listened with patience until all was told, and then she related it to the others.

"I will seek for her!" cried Paul. "I'll go at once and find this giant's farm by the sea and rescue Claire!"

You see, Paul had already resolved to rescue the beautiful Princess, and marry her, too, as always happens when you rescue anybody, and he was eager to start on his quest. Next morning he said farewell to his parents, who, with tears of anxiety, saw him depart, for he had consulted the shell, and knew very well where to go. On the way he had long conversations with his adviser, the nearly shell, and everything was arranged. The shell said:

FOUND A FOT OF MONEY

In the first place, if you seek under a fallen tree behind a ruined house at Hominy Hill Cross-roads you will find an iron pot full of gold, buried there by Captain Kidd two hundred years ago. With this money you must buy a fast automobile, one of those red ones that scoot along at the rate of fifty-two miles an hour and take your breath away. Then we can travel comfortably, as well as rapidly, for any day the girl may take it into his head to eat the girl, for it's about the time for the Bairnodactyl to be born.

So when they arrived at the cross-roads Paul dug under the tree, found the money, and when he got to the city he bought the largest and reddest automobile he could find. Then he loaded her up with the best things to eat—bags of crackers, mine pies, chocolate cakes, cinnamon buns, candy, cookies, sandwiches and everything nice, so that they would not suffer the awful pang of hunger that comes to a boy between meals, and off they started for Gilligan's magic farm by the sea. Over vast sandy deserts, plains so lonely that for days they saw nothing but vultures and insurance agents, which, of course, are everywhere; along winding rivers and lonely lakes, over high mountains covered always with deep snow, and down dark valleys, through dense

forests filled with fierce wolves, bears and other animals, who fled from the red automobile in great terror, until at last they came to the woods that surrounded the mountains to the north of Gilligan's farm. Through the forest they went slowly and over the mountains cautiously, until they were on the farm, when the shell told him how to proceed:

"You must leave the automobile here, hidden in the bushes, and go on foot to Gilligan's house, where you must tell him that you are lost and ask for shelter. He will give you some difficult tasks to do, but by my b— you will see what is to be done, for I do not know exactly how he will proceed, for he is a pretty good wizard, you know."

FOUND A LONG-LOST SPADE

Paul walked to Gilligan's immense house, finding the door wide open, strode into the hall. There was no one visible, so he went into the dining room, and then, as he saw nobody there, he went to the kitchen, where he saw the two lovely girls peeling potatoes. When they saw him they turned pale with amazement and red with delight, for they saw that it was a boy. Neither of them had ever seen a live boy, but from the giant's picture books they knew what he was. But when he told Claire that he was her brother Paul she almost fainted, for she knew that the giant would eat him at once. He only laughed when she told him of his peril and said that it was as likely that he would eat Gilligan, unless he was too tough. So when the girls saw how brave he was they grew cheerful and merry. They showed him all over the farm and ate lots of the candies that he had brought for them. After they had related to him the simple story of their lives and told him all that they could about Gilligan's habits, it became dark, and soon the footsteps of the approaching giant shook the ground. He entered his house, and Paul was astounded at his size, but not at all alarmed. He spoke to Gilligan, who in turn was surprised, and asked Paul how he got there. Paul replied that he had lost his way in the forest, and wished to be employed on the farm, as he was a good farmer. The giant laughed, but said:

"All right, my son. You can work for me, but you'll find me a hard taskmaster if you don't please me."

"I'll do my best," replied Paul.

"I'll find my spade which has been lost for more than a hundred years. I think you'll suit me as a helper," said Gilligan. "I have searched high and low for it for years, but it's gone. I fear, for good and all."

Paul secretly held the shell to his ear, and it promptly told him that the missing spade was lying at the bottom of a deep brook near the house. He said to the giant:

"Your spade is not far away, but it's too big for me to lift. Come with me, and I'll show you where it lies."

When the giant felt in the brook and drew forth the spade he was much pleased, and said:

"I see that you will be useful. Now tell me how you know where it was."

"I cannot tell you that," said Paul.

"That was well done. Now, you must go up on the hill, where the Plinkidorm lives, and clear away

all the stones there and take them down to the sea shore, where I want to build me a wharf."

Paul followed Gilligan to the foot of the hill, where the giant halted, for he himself was a little bit afraid of the Plinkidorm, as it was a most enormous animal.

He said: "You go right up. Never mind him, but begin to carry the stones down." And then he was away, giving Paul an opportunity to consult his shell, which said to him:

"Do not be alarmed at the size of the Plinkidorm but walk boldly up to him, ordering him to proceed to work, and if he refuses threaten to tell his mother on him, and you will see what you will have."

Paul followed these instructions and climbed to the top of the hill, where an enormous beast sprang furiously at him, its scales rattling like a runaway cart, great flames pouring forth from its nostrils and ears, while an iron ball at the end of its tail thumped and pounded the stones with a din like thunder.

The bold and unfeared boy shook his fist at the approaching monster and bade it get to work.

"At what?" cried the Plinkidorm, halting in amazement.

"Remove all these stones at once," said Paul, "and carry them down to the seashore, or that will happen to you which will cause you to shake so that your teeth will fall out, your scales will drop off, and your fire be extinguished from sheer fright."

"And if I refuse?" asked the Plinkidorm, turning up its nose in contempt and taking a stealthy step forward.

"Then," said Paul, "I will go and tell your mother on you."

The Plinkidorm let out an awful yell of terror, and then, writhing and twisting, it fell flat upon its belly and crawled abjectly to Paul's feet.

"Oh, spare me! Spare me! Anything but that!" it cried, trembling all over.

"I know how you feel," said Paul, "and I'll have pity on you. Now get to work and hustle all those stones down to the seashore and toss them out into the water, so that Gilligan will have a wharf ready for him when he returns."

The gigantic creature, only too pleased to escape the awful fate of having his mother informed as to his conduct, went to work with alacrity, while Paul sat down to watch the stones fly.

In less than an hour he had the satisfaction of seeing the hill bare of boulders, and, thanking the Plinkidorm politely, he returned to the giant's castle.

Gilligan soon returned, and was enraged as well as frightened to see that the boy had accomplished the task, but he had another in readiness, which knew would tax even a wizard's resources.

"You must now catch me," said he, "the great deep-sea white whale that no man has ever seen. I will go and take a nap while you do it."

"All right," said Paul, nothing daunted. "This will be an easy job."

The giant laid down on the shore and pretended to go to sleep, while Paul held the shell to his ear.

"Go to the stable," said the shell, "and there you will find a black cow with many white hairs in its tail. Pull out all the white hairs and tie them together, and you will have a fish line that will capture the whale. On the apple tree behind the stable there is growing a single apple. Pluck it and tie it to the stem to the line and toss it into the sea. Then seat yourself by the giant's feet and sing in a loud and monotonous manner 'The Old Oaken Bucket,' which will cause Gilligan to sink into deep slumber, when you must tie the line around his big toe and await results."

DEATH OF THE GIANT

Paul did as directed, the giant watching him closely in fear and trembling as he tied together the cow's hairs. But when he had sung the "Old Oaken Bucket" for some time sleep overcame Gilligan, and he did not see Paul throw the apple into the sea, and so, when a few minutes later the great whale seized the line with a mighty tug and Gilligan awoke to find himself being dragged by his big toe into the sea, he raised an awful yell.

The whale, however, had taken a hold upon the line which was impossible to break, and all the giant's efforts could not prevent his dreadful fate.

Little by little he was drawn by an irresistible force farther and farther out to sea, and soon his head was visible above the waves, and after a time, while Paul watched, he disappeared entirely.

Then Paul returned to the house, got Claire and the Princess and took them to his automobile. A few hours later they were far, far away from Gilligan's magic realm, and in two days had arrived at home, where his parents went wild with joy at their return.

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## The Times' Answers by Experts

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### NEW TESTAMENT SAFE.

BEST CRITICISM DECIDES IN FAVOR OF TRADITIONAL DATES AND AUTHORS—HEBREWS WORK OF WOMAN—SYNOPTIC CRITICS ROUTED—IRANUS SAYS PAUL WROTE AT EARLY DATE—LUKE ACCURATE.

BY BENJAMIN LEWIS HOBSON, D.D.  
(Professor in the Modern Theological Seminary, Chicago.)

THE tendency of modern criticism within the last fifty years has been toward the establishment of the traditional dates and authorship of the gospels and epistles. Harnack, the great church historian in Germany, has borne striking testimony to this in his declaration that "the chronological framework in which tradition has arranged the primitive documents is in all principal points, from the letters of Paul to Irenaeus, correct, and compels the historian to disregard all hypotheses with reference to the historical course of things which deny this framework." It is not so strong a statement to make that in the last few decades the destructive critics have been driven back along the line, and in some cases they have even been all the way back.

BAUER'S EXTREME VIEWS.

Bauer, who is sometimes called the father of modern historical and literary criticism, the founder of the celebrated Tubingen school, acknowledging the genuineness of only four of the so-called Pauline Epistles—Romans, First and Second Corinthians, and Galatians—but his successors have compounded the list of nearly all the others, with the exception of the pastoral (the first and second epistles of Timothy and the epistles of Titus) and have a tendency even among them to admit the genuineness of these. The other New Testament books, with the exception of the Apocalypse, were held by Bauer between 130 and 170 A.D.; Mark, 100 A.D.; Luke, 120 and 150 A.D.; and John, 100 A.D. On the head, Bauer's successors, such as Hottmann, Volkmar and Hünke, have dated these writings as far back as 150 and 200 A.D. And Bauer has resigned still earlier, to our present gospel, Bauer, to his dates between 70-75, Mark, 65-70; Luke, 75-80; John, 80-85. It must be remembered that Bauer was a member of the Tubingen school, acknowledging the genuineness of only four of the so-called Pauline Epistles. Their testimony has been overruled by such moderate critics as Weiss, Zahn and Beyschlag. The tendency of the best New Testament scholars of Great Britain also, such as Lightfoot, Westcott, and Scrivener, and others, has been in the same direction. But let us turn to a more particular examination of the separate books of the New Testament.

### DIFFERENCES IN SYNOPTICS.

Matthew, Mark and Luke are called the "Synoptics" because of their striking similarity in many respects. Not only their thoughts, but their words are sometimes identical; and there is also a similarity in the arrangement, especially as contrasted with John's gospel. At the same time there are many marked differences between these three gospels. How are we to account for both these perplexing points of the higher criticism and can be said that any one solution has been accepted as final. It is necessary for a critic to speak of the date of the original text, of the date for the early date of the synoptical gospels can be based on the results of textual criticism. For we know that there were at least two families of the text in the first century, and that the two documents are not the same. The original text must be put early enough in the first century to allow not only for textual variations, but for their crystallization through many centuries.

### JOHN'S GOSPEL VINDICATED.

Ever since the rise of modern criticism there has been a great battle over the date and authorship of the gospel of John. The founder of the Tubingen school places the date of composition as we have seen, in the year 120 A.D. Today there is a critic with a reputation to lose who would date it as late as 150. In this conflict, however, the two documents are not as the sources of the Synoptics. The question is: If the synoptical gospels were derived in general in this way, is their truthworthiness affected? We might say that the date of the original text is not much of an argument, and that there would not be much time left for idealizing the history. As to the authorship of the gospel, there seems to be no doubt that the present trend of criticism is much more favorable to the Johannine authorship than formerly. This is the testimony of so competent a scholar as Marcus Dods, who says emphatically: "The current of criticism has been steadily during recent years toward the Johannine authorship."

CONFIRMATION OF LUKE.

It is especially to the gospel of Luke that the critics of the New Testament are applied. Yet recent seem to be confirming more Luke's accuracy as a historian. We point, for example, to Prof. Harnack's recent work, "The Recent Discovery of the Authorship of Luke," in which he discusses the historical truthworthiness and repeatedly calls him "a historian." No one will question Harnack's knowledge of the subject, and his testimony is more weighty because, as he says, he once held the opposite. But critics have added to the documents, but this date, as already been shown, is precisely the date of Bauer's birth.

REVELATION AND ACTS UPHELD.

The question of agreement of opinion today among the critics is the date, the authorship or interpretation of the Apocalypses. Nearly all the critics at present, however, are disposed to regard the book in the light of spiritual inspiration, rather than of historical probability. The hypothesis of a Jewish original document and a Christian redaction is accepted by some critics. At the same time, according to Prof. Sanday, this theory of the authorship and origin of the book is giving way to a reaction in favor of its unity. The Johannine authorship is maintained by most critics.

REVELATION AND ACTS UPHELD.

There has been in the last few years a great deal of investigation as to the date, inspiration and general credibility of the Book of Acts. The Lukian authorship, as well as the divine origin of the book, has been admitted. The problem is as to the nature and relation of the written sources that underlie the different parts of the work. The author of the book in the form we have it is not the author of the book, and it must, therefore, be dated after the gospel. If the date of the latter is put at 70-80 A.D., the Book of Acts could not be much later. There seemed at one time to be a tendency to date it not only the unity of the composition, but also to discredit to a large extent the historicity of the narrative. There seems to be now, however, a strong reaction in favor of the unity of its authorship and its historical trustworthiness.

The striking historicity of the book cannot be denied in the last few years. The critics in their attempts to disbelieve the Apocalypses in their attacks on Christ's prophecies, have led to the fall of Jerusalem. We feel bound to Prof. Sanday and Prof. Harnack. They say: "This theory, I think, is sound."—*Lightfoot, 1870.*—Wittenbach It is bound up with

the little Jewish Apocalypses in the last few years. The critics in their attacks on Christ's prophecies, have led to the fall of Jerusalem. We feel bound to Prof. Sanday and Prof. Harnack. They say: "This theory, I think, is sound."—*Lightfoot, 1870.*—Wittenbach It is bound up with

HEBREWS A WOMAN'S WORK.

Little or no doubt is now expressed as to right of this epistle to a place in the canon. The great question is and



## NEGLECT

### More Dangerous Than Disease

#### Men's Ailments Should Receive the Early Attention of a Competent Specialist.



DR. O. C. JOSLEN,  
The Leading Specialist.

I have treated hundreds of men who had long suffered a gradual decline of physical and mental energy as a result of private ailments, and have been interested in noting the marked general improvement that follows a thorough cure of the chief disorder. My success in curing difficult cases of long standing has made me the foremost specialist treating men's diseases. This success is due to several things. It is due to the study I have given my specialty; to my having ascertained the exact nature of men's ailments, and to the original, distinctive and thoroughly scientific method of

treatment I employ.

To those in doubt as to their true condition who wish to avoid the serious results that may follow neglect, I offer free consultation and advice, either at my office or through correspondence. If your case is one of the few that has reached an incurable stage, I will not accept it for treatment, nor will I urge my services upon any one. I treat curable cases only, and cure all cases I treat.

### Weakness

#### Specific Blood Poison.

No dangerous poison to drive the virus to the interior, but harmless blood-cleansing remedies that remove the last poisonous taint.

#### Varicose.

Absolutely painless treatment that cures conspicuously in one week. Investigate my method. It is the only thorough scientific treatment for this disease being employed.

#### Free.

My colored chart, showing the main nervous and physical and mental decline following long-standing disease. My colored chart, showing the exact condition of the patient and his treatment, will be sent free upon application.

### Contracted Disorders.

One sure, stricture-curing medicine. A quick and certain treatment for contracted disorders. Neglect is dangerous. A quick treatment cures all. I cure all cases of contracted disorders in half the usual time required.

### Stricture

One sure, stricture-curing medicine. A quick and certain treatment for contracted disorders. Neglect is dangerous. A quick treatment cures all. I cure all cases of contracted disorders in half the usual time required.

DR. O. C. JOSLEN,  
COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,  
LOS ANGELES.

## Uricosol

### Cures Rheumatism

### Rheumatism

#### How Uricosol Cures.

Rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid in the system.

Uric acid prevails in all the liquids of the body, but for many reasons there is oftentimes an excess of uric acid in the system which always results in rheumatism or some kindred complaint. In order to cure rheumatism it is necessary to take a medicine that will dissolve this uric acid and eliminate it from the body, and the trouble with most uric acid solvents is that they cannot be taken sufficiently long to give more than temporary relief, for they antagonize the stomach and other digestive functions and prevent a complete dissolving of the uric acid.

Having suddenly contracted a severe case of rheumatism in the muscles of the back between the shoulder blades, I naturally as an ex-drugist had every opportunity to treat it by the usual methods. In fact, one of my physician friends prescribed salsify, salsify, salsify, salsify, salsify, in repeated doses, as a remedy for the rheumatism in the affected limb.

#### OF VALUE TO THE POLICE.

The value of such an invention in criminal cases would appear to be obvious.

It is contended that sinerity is as much a brain mood as those which are more commonly included in that category. Hence, when further experiments have determined more a knowledge of the truth color would make it possible to anticipate the "sinerity shade" from the general color representing melancholia. This test, applied in the case of person suffering from acute melancholia, and from chronic melancholia, and from the state of the diseased mind, which now can only be determined very indefinitely in most cases, and would result in making possible an accurate cause and "true" diagnosis in rheumatism.

It does not impair the quality of the blood. In other words, it does not impair the constructive energies of the system.

It controls the action of the heart without depressing it, and without causing any exhaustion. In reducing the pulse it does not cause any nausea or other disagreeable action.

It does not impair the quality of the blood. In other words, it does not impair the constructive energies of the system.

It produces a mild and physiologic stimulation of the intestinal glands.

Uricosol is the only cure for rheumatism that will not injure the stomach or any other part of the system.

All druggists.

Uricosol will be sent to any address in U. S. upon receipt of \$1.00.

Here is a letter from a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism in Los Angeles in March, 1902:

GENTLEMEN—I feel that it is only due to the serious and intelligent effort which I am aware you have made to provide a remedy for one of the ills of mankind, that I acknowledge the result of my personal experience.

Having suddenly contracted a severe case of rheumatism in the muscles of the back between the shoulder blades, I naturally as an ex-drugist had every opportunity to treat it by the usual methods. In fact, one of my physician friends prescribed salsify, salsify, salsify, salsify, in repeated doses, as a remedy for the rheumatism in the affected limb.

In this juncture I purchased from you a bottle of your Uricosol and after a few days' use the rheumatism entirely disappeared and has not returned. I, however, continued taking the medicine until the entire contents of the bottle had been used, in order to note its other effects.

I must say that I found no ill effects whatever from the use of the medicine and that I shall not go away from Los Angeles without a bottle of it in my pack. Yours sincerely

P. A. PATTER,  
Sec'y Out West Co.

115 S. Broadway.

Los Angeles and Atlanta, Georgia

## BALLARD'S

### HOREHOUND

### SYRUP

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,  
COLDS AND ALL DISORDERS  
OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY RECOMMENDED

Preferred Graveyards.

Chancery Squares, the blind minister, who presides for the members of the House of Representatives, is a candidate for the chaplaincy of the Senate, left vacant by the resignation of Chaplain Milburn, who is also blind.

"What do you do to cure the Sneeze?" asked Representative Cannon of the chaplain. "Why do you want to leave the flower garden of the House for the flower garden of the Senate? It's a graveyard over there."

"I know," said the blind chaplain, "but a fellow stays longer in a graveyard than in a flower garden."—[N.Y. World.

FOR SALE AT DEAN'S DRUG STORE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Pres.

Strongest in the World.

MAX N. DIAZ, Manager, 319 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Cancer Can be Cured

If you are interested, consult Prof.

W. W. WEBB & CO. This method has been handed down through several generations and has permanent and quick cures.

Consultation free. Call and see the proofs of this statement.

Address

PROF. W. W. WEBB & CO.

714 E. Fifth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Bennett Toilet Parlor, upper Fifth and Spring Streets, every a complete line of medical preparations.

CANCER AND TUMOR CURED at home without knife or plaster and without any dangerous operation.

CANCER CURED at home without knife or plaster and without any dangerous operation.

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JANUARY 4, 1903.

Bros.  
Broadway.

ars'

Wool Hosiery 16c.  
Black, lace hose in  
patterns; made with  
soft, well-shaped and very  
About, thirty dresses in  
Stock taking price 16c.

Boys' Hose 12½c.  
Very, corduroy ribbed hose  
black. They are very  
commodious and strongly  
Size 6 to 18. Stock  
price 12½c.

Ladies' Hose 19c.  
Woolen' the hose in beautiful  
soft colors. Come in black  
with many colors, absolutely  
Stock taking price 19c.

sacrifice

prices in our big  
one of the most  
reliable, fit guaranteed.  
lines.

35

Wool fine blue serges,  
taking sacrifice, \$8.35

25

Very luxurious in style  
materials, mixed chevrons,  
your pick at \$12.25

.95

Buy in the ordinary  
handsomest black  
suits ranged to \$22.50.

Men's \$3.45.

Our finest pants, worth  
\$5.00, latest cut, fit guaranteed  
\$3.45.

Guaranteed

Clothes. Our expert  
No store offers so wide  
or so safe. And this  
no charge.  
store, now's the time to  
credit in what you buy at  
intended with other cloth-  
ings we most desire.

Kinds 10c.

They are the simplest, the  
the same smart style  
fashions of Paris, Berlin,

nothing

before inventory,  
most phenomenal

Woolfolk Suits

In the latest, nobby man-  
nered style, and include  
Woolfolk suits, bought ex-  
clusive. The following stock:

Wool suits \$8.45.

Wool suits \$8.95.

Wool suits \$5.00.

Underwear 15c.  
Wool ribbed. Consists of  
various kinds. Take your  
heat.

Underwear 25c  
Wool, does lined, perfect  
sacrifice, 25c.

Children's Dresses,  
Price \$1.75.

of broken lines of our  
most serviceable chil-  
dren. Come in a variety  
of kilt suits, and  
Materials are ex-  
trayed with velvet  
old colored yokes.

made of blue and red  
youth. Sizes range  
each kind. These  
Stock taking price

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

# Los Angeles Sunday Times

JANUARY 4, 1903.

FIVE CENTS.

WE ALL SWEAR OFF ONCE A YEAR.



But finally decide it a shame to allow our Christmas presents to go to waste.



ent Verse.

MAN'S INVITATION.  
The days are fair,  
bright and sweet,  
all everywhere,  
us at our feet.

The birds' wings,  
the drop down  
at lily springs,  
the rose bush crores

in the bushes,  
smiles and blooms  
the trees,  
in all the golden noons.

Our events of snow,  
days warm and bright,  
in below,  
our golden light

Our curtain draws,  
light comes softly near,  
and garments out,  
the atmosphere.

West we find  
bittered rest,  
unconscious,  
our Nature's breast.

Our silver seas,  
and vineyards fair  
and honey bees  
the golden air.

With dainty feet,  
at golden fair,  
so soft and sweet,  
what pathways are.

Golden West  
sions, richer boons,  
a future blast,  
lives and her noons—

delight,  
we Promise smiles,  
in sight,  
a leagues of perfumed mists

mid the snows,  
where Nature lies,  
and ever flows—  
unclouded skies—

the atmosphere  
Jane's sweet air  
in December's day—  
it goes everywhere.

days are fair,  
bright and sweet,  
all everywhere,  
us at our feet.

—ELIZA A. COOPER.

the Poinsettia,  
now, again, appear—  
endangered now;  
sleep your beauty sleep,  
no charms is here.  
Ah, too—I vow!

people's hearts by storm,  
all resistless power;  
brave, loveliness,  
so warm,  
ring, yet advance,  
turn allegiance  
or emblem boast.

ankles of old Spain,  
jealous they than the  
so beautiful,  
rival—this is plain.  
how—sweet, wilting flower,  
day to test her power,  
mister charms—with them

she brings to grace  
winter holiday;  
one—then, Poppy, haste!  
bright and lovely face  
would we have her stay.

—WALDA BEE ADAMS.

January 1, 1903.

The New Year,  
unlocks the New Year's gate  
upon its threshold, strange;  
knows what paths await.We dare not, here, arrange  
for He has planned it all.

Lord, take Thou our hand;

we're sure to fall

lasting arms help us to stand

to do for Thee, this year,

to lead into the way

the sad eye to wipe the tear.

NOW, TO DO Thy will, we pray.

—WRIGHT RITTENHOUSE BROOKS.

January 2, 1903.

when the mills here will be largely run by

the United States.

Belgium mining conditions are entirely differ-

from those of our country. Our mines are near

surface, and it costs but little to get the coal to the

surface. Those of Belgium are far down under the earth.

Every ton has to be lifted by machinery to the sur-

face. Some of the mines which I visited today are more

than a half mile deep. The water has to be fought

turn and mighty pumps are employed to keep the

water dry. There are tunnels cutting the earth this

and that at a depth of 2000 feet. Over them are

tunnels, and the whole country is a catacombs,

by getting out the coal. The mines have to be

wid. The wood is cut from the forests near by,

the most of it is not over six inches thick, and as

soon as it is cut it is sent to the mines it looks like telegraph poles, each

not long, tapering to a point at the end. Such

poles stand in great stacks about each mine. It is

sent from the cars by women, who handle the poles

many Amazonas.

## GIRLS AS MINERS.

PEN PICTURES OF RICH MINING REGION  
LARGELY WORKED BY WOMEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

I AM in the heart of one of the richest coal-mining regions of Europe. Belgium is only about one-third the size of Indiana, but it has deposits of coal and iron which make it hum like a bee hive. It is the busier workshop upon the continent, and it supports about as many people to the square mile as any country of the world. Its annual product of coal amounts to 22,000,000 tons. It uses the greater part of this at home, and also imports fuel from Germany and England. At present the people are looking to the United States as a possible source of manufacturing fuel, and the day may yet

## Belgian's Coal Pyramids.

This coal region is far different from those of Pennsylvania, Ohio or Tennessee. There it is mountainous. Here at Wasmes the land is flat, and the only elevations are from the dumps of the mines. The coal here is filled with waste. It has to be sorted and the refuse is carried out upon cars. There is so much of it that a pyramidal mountain soon rises up beside each mine, standing out like a black cone against the blue sky. There are such pyramids everywhere in this part of Belgium. Some of them are dead, the mines which produced them having been worked out and abandoned. Others have ladders up their backs and a framework on the top where women push the cars along and with a rattling sound empty them. Some of these pyramids are smoking. There is much sulphur in the coal and spontaneous combustion often starts a fire which burns on for years. Instances are known of people going to

coal workers. They are not unlike those of the United States, but the scenes about them are different.

## Tiger Lilies and Black Diamonds.

In the United States the work is done altogether by men. Here most of the labor above the surface is performed by women. And such women! Lusty young girls of from sixteen to twenty. Pretty girls, rosy-cheeked, round-armed and plump, with faces smutty with coal dust on their faces through which the red flames forth like that of the dark moss rose. They are very tiger lilies set in a background of black diamonds.

Come with me and let us visit one of the mines. We enter the great works where the mighty shaft is jerking up and down raising the coal to the surface. At the mouth of the opening stand a half dozen of these Belgian girls, their heads done up in blue and white handkerchief turbans, their sleeves rolled up high above the elbows, and their shapely ankles plainly showing between the ends of their skirts and their white wooden clogs. See them grasp that car as the engine stops and shove it over the rails to where it is to be dumped for the sorters. As they do so another gang of girls take their places to handle the next car and others shoot the empties back to the other side of the shaft. There is no fooling about this. The women work like bees, and with the strength of horses. They do more than the men, and they are, I am told, more conscientious in their work.

Leave the shaft and come with me to the sorters. The coal rolls down a chute into the cars. Women stand at the side of the chute and help it onward with hoes. Girls of fourteen to twenty sit further down picking the refuse and slate out of the coal with their hands. Still further on there are more turbaned, bare-armed maidens, sooty and dirty, working away as fast as their fingers can move, and in the railroad car itself, into which the coal drops, there are other women hoeling the coal this way and that, sorting the waste. All the work is done by the piece, and the girls are paid in proportion to the amount they perform. I asked as to the wages, and was told that the rate is 2 cents a basket, and that the best workers can pick about a basket and a half every hour, thus earning as much as 30 cents in their day of twelve hours.

## Among the Women Miners.

And still the women miners of Belgium are far better off today than they have ever been in the past. Their condition has been notoriously bad. For a long time little children were employed in the mines. They were harnessed to carts and coal cars with straps and chains so that they crawled along on their hands and knees dragging the coal to the mouth of the shaft. Now women under twenty-one are prohibited by law from working underground, and hence those whom you see on the surface are young girls. They could get better wages down below, and many of them will leave the surface work and go into the mines as soon as they are old enough.

As a result, the surface girls are not bent and broken, and those I saw were as well developed physically as the prime golf girls of the United States. And still they were toiling like so many horses, pushing the cars this way and that. Some were lifting great lumps of coal weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds each, and others were doing all sorts of work which in America would be done by men.

In one place a ditch was being dug and lined with brick and cement. A girl of fifteen was mixing the mortar with a hoe, and a little further on at a brick pile three sturdy girls were loading bricks upon a wheelbarrow which a fourth girl pushed upon the car when it was full. They were working hard, and the perspiration stood out in white beads upon their dusty faces. I took a photograph of them, and my heart came into my throat as they smiled.

## Wages in Belgium.

I have said that the women who sort the coal earn about 30 cents a day. Some get less, but there are others who make as much as 40 cents, and in the mines they are paid as high as 46 cents. Men miners get 79 or 80 cents underground, and about 50 cents at the surface. Boys of fourteen and fifteen are paid 42 cents, and children about 20 cents and upward. Altogether, there are 124,000 miners in Belgium, and of them all I doubt whether 10 per cent, make a dollar a day.

And still the Belgian working day averages from ten to twelve hours, and the average number of working days every year is more than 300. Low wages and long hours are the rule. There are 750,000 working people here, and of these nine-tenths work ten, eleven or more hours per day. Of all the workers one-fourth make less than 40 cents per day; one-fourth from 40 to 60 cents, and another fourth from 70 to 80 cents per diem.

Women are everywhere paid less than the men, and about half of the female workers make less than 30 cents a day, while in the whole country of more than six millions, half of whom are women, only 395 women get as much as 80 cents a day.

Among the best-paid women here are those who work underground in the mines. The work is hard and degrading. It unsexes those who are thus working away day after day in the semi-darkness, and in time makes them animals. In old age they are little better than the horses and donkeys which work with them and which stay in the mines until they die. Some of the horses will live from ten to twenty years after going down underground, but they become perfectly blind at the end of three years.

## How the Miners Live.

I have been interested in the life of the people. Every great mine has its dwelling-houses about it, a collection of little two-story brick houses built together in blocks. Each



Girls were loading bricks

when the mills here will be largely run by sleep on the dumps and being suffocated by the fumes and gases.

Take your stand with me on one of these coal mountains just outside the mining town of Wasmes and look about you. See the farms covered with rich crops, with these coal mounds rising above them. There is one at our right with great bug-like bags crawling over it. Take your field glass and look at them. They are not bags. They are women who are picking up the coal that has been left in the waste. There comes a car along the coal mountain. Two women are pushing it and with the glass you can almost see their muscles swell as with bare arms they cast it on the dump.

Now look at that mound at the left. It is hundreds of feet high, and, like the others about it, it is an evidence of the enormous waste that the miners have to contend with. Every bit of coal that is brought to the surface has to be picked over and the waste is evidently more than the coal itself.

Near every mound you see the huge buildings of the

house has five rooms, two on the ground floor, two above and a little attic under the roof. The families are large, and the average number of children is six or seven. The miners are miserably poor. Nearly every one pays a rent of \$19 or \$20 a year for his home, but only the fewest have money. The people are great drinkers. In this region every third house is a saloon, and the most of the women go for drinks. The people drink alcohol, and the women drink as well as the men.

Belgium spends more than eight times as much for liquor as it does for schools, and its annual drink bill is about \$5 per head, or \$25 per family. I am surprised at the number of saloons. They are known as "estaminets," and you see them everywhere. There is hardly a block in the city without one or more, and they are scattered along the country roads. There are more than two hundred thousand saloons in Belgium, and it is said that one person in every thirty of the whole population is employed in selling intoxicating drinks.

Many of the workmen get drunk on Saturday and lay off over Monday. Similar conditions prevail in England, where drunkenness is, if anything, worse than here.

#### Workingmen's Associations.

There are a number of workingmen's associations in Belgium. The men have their trades unions and their co-operative societies. There is one kind of organization, known as "Mutualities," which has over fifty thousand members. There are societies for mutual help so formed that the members support each other in times of trouble, providing medical attendance and other such things.

Many of the societies are protected by the government and to some the State gives subsidies, increasing their funds for medical attendance and support in time of sickness. The government now has pensions for such working men of over sixty-five who need them, and also associations which insure the lives of working men at low rates.

Belgium has a ministry of industry and labor which has to do with matters relating to workingmen, and there is also what is known as the superior Council of Labor, organized to consider labor interests and prepare measures regulating them for presentation to Parliament. This council is composed of sixteen workingmen, sixteen manufacturers and sixteen scientists. It is said to be of great value to labor interests.

The governments are becoming more and more paternal in many of the European countries. They are taking the place of a father to the people and trying to benefit them in a variety of ways. In Belgium the State has erected dwellings for workingmen in certain localities, and has arranged so that they can buy them on easy terms. It is helping the farming interests by schools of agriculture, and through its railroad service is reducing freights and facilitating the marketing. I have spoken of the postal arrangements of Switzerland and France, whereby the farmer can express his goods to consumers through the postoffice. Here in Belgium the government has put on fast trains for England for the shipment of dairy products. It facilitates trade and it seems to be on the outlook to help the producing classes.

#### The Beehive of Europe.

I am surprised at the enormous manufacturing industry of Belgium. The country is a very beehive of work. It has about 6,000,000 people, and fully 750,000 of them are at work making something to sell. The factories are as thick as in the black country of England, and the land teems with house industry. There are about 25,000 workshops which enjoy on the average only three hands each, and an enormous amount of cotton and linen cloth is woven at home.

On the eastern edge of the Belgian coal field is Liege, which has 175,000 people, and which was built up out of manufactures of iron. It is the Sheffield of the country, making vast quantities of firearms for home use and export. It has 20,000 workmen, who make nothing but guns, and most of these work at their own homes. The manufacturer furnishes the material, and the workmen take it home and make the different parts of a gun. One man may be employed upon locks, another upon barrels, getting from 2 to 3 cents for his work on each gun. It is only recently that much machinery has been introduced, and this is used only with the cheaper kinds of firearms.

Parts of guns are also made for export. We get many of our steel gun barrels from Liege, and also the Damask gun barrels, which are made nowhere else in the world. The secret of making the Damask barrels is carefully guarded, being handed down from father to son. Only the most skilled of the workmen can make these barrels. The ordinary rough-bored barrels are turned out in great quantities; they cost from 60 to 70 cents apiece, when ready for export.

#### American Coal for Belgium.

When the United States has finally settled its mining troubles our exporters can study the Belgian market with profit. This country imports something like 2,000,000 tons of coal a year, the most of it coming from France, Germany and England, and necessitating comparatively heavy freight charges. There are six lines of steamers sailing between Antwerp and the United States, and American coal should be landed there at low rates. The freight rates of the present are based upon the grain rates, and are consequently high.

The Belgian coal will not compare with the best grades of our coal. The anthracite here has not the hardness nor brilliancy of the Pennsylvania product, and it is lighter in weight. Some of the Belgian bituminous coal has 75 per cent slack, so that it is used for the making of briquettes rather than for export.

Some of the Belgian mines have given out, and, as the coal area is limited, the country will eventually have to import more than it does now. Not only here, but in all parts of Europe there should be a market for American coal, and if carefully nursed a business can be built up which will materially increase the balance of trade, which is already in our favor.

Wasmes, Belgium.

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Dr. Salmon, chief of the government bureau of animal industry, rightfully belongs at the head of the fish commission.—[Deseret News.]

## President Castro.

### A FRIEND AND COMRADE GIVES A SKETCH OF HIS CHARACTER.

By a Special Contributor.

THE following study of the character of President Castro of Venezuela, was written by his friend and comrade-at-arms, Col. J. J. Diaz Barcenas, Venezuelan Consul at Philadelphia: Col. Diaz Barcenas grew up with Castro, and fought by his side many times. He knows his subject well, and throws a strong, clear light upon the character of the man who has been calmly defying the European powers.

Venezuela has given to Gen. Capriano Castro, its President, the same name that France gave to Napoleon, "El Cabito," or the "Little Corporal."

Napoleon, on his return from Elba, marched from the South of France, gathering an army of veterans as he went, and overthrew the Bourbons. Castro, after seven years of exile on his estate in Los Andes, started from San Antonio with sixty volunteers from his plantation, and marched a thousand miles over the mountain ranges, collecting troops as he went. Appearing at Caracas with an army of 7000 men, he overthrew the government of Andrade and proclaimed himself supreme chief of the nation.

The difficulty of this campaign may be appreciated when it is said that many of his recruits did not hesitate to declare him insane, although willing to fight under his flag. In fact, though, there was no flag; a mere band around the hat, on which were printed the words "From San Antonio to Caracas," denoted allegiance to the cause of Castro.

#### A Renowned Name.

Since the beginning of Venezuela's independence, the name of Castro has been a well-known one in the province of Los Andes. The many generations of the Castros have always taken a prominent part in affairs. On the family's vast coffee plantations, half of which lie in Venezuela and half in Colombia, Capriano Castro was born forty-three years ago. Brought up in an atmosphere of politics, he assumed, when very young, the leadership of the party which bears the family name in his home province.

Castro is small, broad-shouldered, and well-proportioned. His is a peculiar face: the eyes large and wide open and steady, with a set expression of sadness in them. They contrast strangely with the expression of mild severity about the mouth. Castro rarely smiles.

He is cultured, well read, a fair speaker, with a well-modulated voice, which lacks volume. He is a manly soldier and a severe and exacting ruler, a true friend and an uncompromising enemy. He has a keen perception, and he acts seemingly upon impulse rather than upon mature thought.

My first recollection of Capriano Castro was as a child in Caracas, when I heard recounted stories of his valor. The first time I heard him speak was in the Congress at Caracas in 1888. He represented Los Andes. He spoke several times during the session, and he impressed me as a man full of energy; always proposing reforms or giving his hearty support to any measure which had for its purpose the betterment of Venezuela. He attracted the attention of the Congress by his readiness to speak on almost any subject, and by his universal knowledge and breadth of reading. But little known in the beginning, his name, at the end of his two years' term, was one of the foremost in Venezuela.

Soon after we find Castro supporting in Los Andes the government of Andrade Palacio, which was afterward overthrown by the revolution of Gen. Crespo in 1891. Castro was the leader of the local army. His troops had never been defeated. He continued fighting until every command except his own had surrendered, when he dispersed his little army and, crossing the frontier, took up his residence on his plantations in Colombia.

#### Seven Years in Exile.

For seven years Castro lived in exile. The revenues from his coffee fields were sufficient to afford him a life of ease and luxury. During his exile he was a close student. He spent many hours daily in his library, storing up a fund of knowledge that has enabled him to administer the affairs of Venezuela with great credit to himself.

It is from this point in his career that his life is picturesque. Upon the election of Andrade, that official summoned him to Caracas. The purpose of the visit was never made public, but it is well known that Castro received a cold reception, and returned to his home greatly grieved at the corrupt methods of government employed by the candidate illegally elected by Crespo's influence.

He determined to end this evil administration. Starting upon his memorable journey from San Antonio to Caracas, he amazed Venezuela by his daring and good generalship. He set out with sixty followers; he reached Caracas, with 7000. The government of Andrade fled the country, and Castro, in October, 1899, declared himself supreme chief of Venezuela. Between this time and February 20, 1902, when he was elected constitutional President for a term of six years, he suppressed with singular bravery six revolutions, the last and most formidable being the Matos revolution.

#### A Magnetic Leader.

Capriano as a general is absolutely fearless. He exercises a wonderful magnetic power over his soldiers. He has three brothers in his army. Celestino, Carmelo, and Trino; but none of them equals Capriano as a leader. Many stories are told of the bravery of this man.

The most critical fight of his life was the battle of La Victoria. In this fight he appeared in different parts of the field, mounted upon a white horse, firing furiously with a Mauser rifle. At one point of the battle several soldiers, ignorant of the details of the Mauser, were unable to engage in the fight. Dismounting without undue haste, and seeking no shelter, Castro quietly explained

the mechanism of the gun, meanwhile exposed to a furious fire of the enemy, who had recognized him. The whole army saw the act, and the story of it is known in Caracas to this day.

It is often claimed by his friends that he was personally responsible for the winning of the battle of Victoria. It was noticed that a portion of Matos' men had occupied a hill, and was pouring a galling fire upon Castro's forces. A consultation of generals was held. After all means of dislodging the enemy had been exhausted and rejected by his less reckless associates, Castro said:

"I will take the position unaided. When you appear close to their lines and wave my hands, let me give a shout, fire his gun, and charge up the hill."

During a lull in the firing, Castro crept up the hill, perceived, and, appearing a few yards from the enemy's lines, charged alone, a pistol in either hand. Moving down below, his troops did as he had bade. The enemy hearing the simultaneous shouts, and the firing at hand, suspected they were trapped, and seized with a sudden panic, fled in disorder. And yet Gen. Castro had been the only man near enough to do any of the any harm.

#### Loved by His Soldiers.

Castro is a man beloved by his army. He treats soldiers as comrades; they have free access to him, commands and he acts. He orders a charge and leads it. It is known that cowards have been transformed into good fighting men by the valor displayed by their leader.

His first characteristic as a ruler is his tireless energy. He is an early riser and generally takes a morning gallop on his favorite white horse about the suburbs of Caracas. Returning, he devotes himself to his state correspondence, dictating all his official documents to his secretary, and depending little, for his memory is marvelous, upon subordinates for details.

In the afternoon, every day in the year, there is a meeting of the Cabinet. After this a carriage ride generally lasts until 6 o'clock.

His evenings are given over to state receptions, and consultations with various officials. He is very fond of dancing, and his entertainments in "Medo Flores," his handsome residence built by Gen. Crespo and rented to his secretary, and depending little, for his memory is marvelous, upon subordinates for details.

The home life of President Castro is ideal. His beautiful wife was orphaned early in life, and was adopted by the powerful Arecha family of Maracaibo. Gen. Castro is exceptionally well educated. She is beloved by the people of Caracas for her charity. All Gen. Castro's unofficial life is passed beside her; what time he is alone is given over to benevolence. This couple has no children.

#### NIGHT AT A MILITARY POST.

As dusk comes on, happy children romp on lawns "down the line;" along the drives floats silver and deep-toned laughter accompanied by the clatter of horses' hoofs and the ring of spurred heels on stone walk.

But Trooper Smith tries not to hear such sounds in a world not open to him. The Chinese Wall of steel is an impassable barrier between him and the "White Point aristocracy." He is treated by his officers though contact were contamination, and his American soul fills with bitterness at the tyranny of army discipline. He therefore lets the drinks with his "bunkies" on the outcome of the Sunday baseball match between rival troop teams, or gossips about a recent row in "Mike's place"—one of the typical parasitic dens in near-by towns that reap a monthly harvest of soldiers' squanderings of their \$13 pay. He listens to the clatter of billiard balls in the barracks poolroom; he feels the corporal he wishes to hit—he were tramping around downtown—

#### "Attention!"

Trooper Smith springs to his feet and stands rigidly at attention with the other enlisted men on the guardhouse porch. An officer is passing. Sentry No. 1 presents his piece and, as the salute is acknowledged by the officer, resumes his march.

At 9:30, as "Tattoo" (lights out) is blown, Trooper Smith is marching from the guard-house with a "noisy party;" and he is sauntering to and fro along a saluting beat himself when "Call to Quarters" and a few minutes later "Taps" are sounded—11 o'clock, and all is not then to be found in quarters or on pass or duty absent without leave and subject to military punishment.

"Five months and thirteen days more," mutters Trooper Smith, as he changes his carbine to the other shoulder and looks toward the arc of light where the full moon is rising, "—and a breakfast!"—[Hammond Higday, in the World's Work.]

#### SOME OF HER LITTLE WAYS.

Doris is a weather-vane.

Turning, turning ever,

But she never indicates

Fair or cloudy weather.

If I pleaded, Doris sang;

If I stormed, she flouted,

Rising with up-tilted nose,

Leaving me quite routed.

Once I dropt on bended knee,

Plead my cause with unction;

Doris told me she was due

"To attend a function."

Left me, fluttering down the hall,

Humming airs from Schumann;

While I muttered, "neath my breath,

Something much more human.

Then I thought my cause was lost,

Fearing, I grew colder,

Doris, tear-drops in her eyes,

Dropt upon my shoulder.

CLARA E. TYRRELL

## Hunting the V

### THE MEN WHO GO IN FIGHT THE GREAT SEA.

By a Special Contributor.

MAN has to spend some time nowadays before he can perceive

A way and is still a whaling town.

Trolley cars, a great deal more

Convenient and much faster than those

Whisk the visitor through a pretty

Buildings. The people one sees

are in a good proportion of the

own to the ancient wharves and

with as much curiosity and ignorance

far away.

But underneath the surface, what

the real New Bedford. The visitor

Painted with the prosperous citizen

Leaves no surprise when a dignified, ele

Leaves in the middle of a discussion

The newest phase of finance in a

Mark, apropos of something, that it is

one when he got the iron into a

Ship.

Drop into a modern, bustling est

Places are that the keen business

in tell you all about whales—right

Black and sulphur bottom—from pe

Walk into the biggest clothing es

Wa, and in the rear office you will

Find wooden boxes, each box bearing on

Hunting ship—several of them vessels

Quarter of a century ago, and all c

Far seas today hunting the old sea

The writer visiting New Bedford in

One of the town's most prominent bu

Day night. He found him reading

For three hours the man of

Day and talked of great whales and

At long ago sank in unknown seas

Antarctic ice.

While he was talking a rosy-cheeked,

Entered in the height of style, droppe

President. After a few moments

Laughed:

"Reminds me of my last voyage, I

Never got to a small sperm. When

Ever I think of it. When we

Spewed so much blood and water

Didn't see, and we recovered only just

Boat from sinking under us, she wa

Young Old Ones.

The preservation of New Bedford's

Health and longevity. One meets per

They were in the prime of life, who w

meanwhile exposed to the fire of the enemy. He had recognized him. The story of it is told in the friends that he was winning of the battle at a portion of Matto's arm. A pouring a galling fire into the ranks of generals was doing the enemy had been done by reckless associates, General.

united. When you see me, wave my hands, let every man, and charge up the hill." Castro crept up the hill a few yards from the enemy. In either hand. Meanwhile he had bade. The enemy came, and the fire so close he was trapped, and, seized with terror. And yet Gen. Castro is enough to do any of them.

by his army. He treats him with free access to him. He orders a charge and his sword have been transmuted by the valor displayed.

A ruler is his tireless and generally takes a more or white, burns about the wing, he devotes himself to saving all his official documents. Little, for his memory is good for details.

day in the year, there is a for this a carriage ride goes

to private receptions, and to officials. He is very fond of visits in "Modo Flores," the Gen. Crepo and ruined by Castro, have become famous.

Castro is dead. His body in life, and was adopted by the family of Marquesa. Miss is educated. She is beloved for her charity. All Gen. Castro besides her; what time she goes.

#### MILITARY POST.

My children romp on the grass, the drives floats silver, accompanied by the clatter of spurred heels on stone.

not to hear such sounds. The Chinese Wall of rain passes him and the "We" treated by his officers in the station, and his American in the tyranny of army "dine" he drinks with his "bunkie," day baseball match between a recent row in the typical parasitic dens in the monthly harvest of soldiers. He listens to the click of cards pinochle; he tells that he were tramping around

his feet and stands rigid at the saluted men on the guard-rail. Sentry No. 1 presents a acknowledgment by the officers.

his out) is blown. Troops a guard-house with a "reindeer" to and fro along a saluting a "Quarters" and a few minutes—11 o'clock, and all men on or on pass or duty are subject to military punishment.

teen days more," mutters his carbine to the other in the arc of light where the sun sets a breakfast!"—[Hamilton.

#### A LITTLE WAY.

—vane, ever, sans, either. sang; douted, led nose, a routed.

headed knee, with union; was due action."

down the hall, on Schumann; mouth my breath, more human.

cause was lost, colder, her eyes, shoulder.

CLARA E. TYRREL.

## Hunting the Whale.

### THE MEN WHO GO IN SHIPS TO FIGHT THE GREAT SEA KINGS.

By a Special Contributor.

**A** MAN has to spend some time in New Bedford nowadays before he can perceive for himself that it was and is still a whaling town.

Trolley cars, a great deal more handsome and convenient and much faster than those of vain New York, whisk the visitor through a pretty city of shops and big buildings. The people one sees everywhere are trim, lively business folk. When an occasional whaler comes in a good proportion of the population wanders down to the ancient wharves and gazes at the ship with as much curiosity and ignorance as the visitor from far away.

But underneath the surface, "whale" still permeates the real New Bedford. The visitor who becomes acquainted with the prosperous citizen soon learns to expect no surprise when a dignified, elegant man of affairs breaks in the middle of a discussion of the latest novel or the newest phase of finance in Wall street, to remark, apropos of something, that it reminds him of the time when he got the iron into a bull sperm off the Cape.

Drop into a modern, bustling establishment, and the chances are that the keen business man who owns it can tell you all about whales—right, sperm, bowhead, black and sulphur bottom—from personal knowledge.

Walk into the biggest clothing establishment of the town, and in the rear office you will see a row of green wooden boxes, each box bearing on it the name of a whaling ship—several of them vessels that were famous a quarter of a century ago, and all cruisers somewhere far east today hunting the old sea kings.

The writer visiting New Bedford recently, called on one of the town's most prominent business men on a Sunday night. He found him reading a history of whaling.

For three hours the man of affairs lay in his bed and talked of great whales and great ships—ships that long ago sank in unknown seas or were flung on the shores or smashed and splintered in the Arctic ice.

He was talking a rosy-cheeked, middle-aged man, in the height of style, dropped in. He was a president. After a few moments of conversation, he laughed:

"Reminds me of my last voyage. I was a boat steerer and got fast to a small sperm. Well, sir, I laugh to think of it. When we went into his flurry it spewed so much blood and water over us that we didn't see, and we recovered only just in time to save us from sinking under us, she was so full."

Young OM One.

The preservation of New Bedford's old whalers is that whaling is to be recommended as a road to wealth and longevity. One meets persons who look as they were in the prime of life, who will talk feelingly of direct personal experience of the Alabama and the *Albion*, whose daring commanders pounced like lions on New Bedford whalers in the Pacific and Atlantic during the Civil War.

The fat and chipper young person, who owns a ship-building establishment near the wharf, shakes his head at the mountains of iron junk and ship hardware just of his place and harks back regretfully to the time of 1850.

"Ah," says he, "you should have seen my place then. I had to have junk piled up from Union street clear down to the water's edge. Sometimes we would bring up three or four ships at a time. But those have gone by."

"Wouldn't you like to go a-whaling once more?"

"Dunno. Think, though, sometimes, that I will take one more cruise and get the smell of sea into my old nose."

It is the old, are the new. One doesn't see the crews "rolling" through the streets, with the exception of an occasional Portuguese slaver who swings his small body along like an old-time sailor with sheath dangling at his hip.

The majority of the whalers, once off the ship, hasten on the best of clothes, and the day after arrival, may rub shoulders with natty young men in creased trousers and patent leather shoes and stylish hats, and dream that a month or two before they went through the South Atlantic in a narrow, flimsy boat behind a whale who was in a mighty hurry to go where far away.

Portuguese, white and black, mostly white, are the men of New Bedford today. The owners. They consider them more reliable than the men in point of sticking to the ship, and equally as whalers.

Most of them are young men in years, and most of them are impressively old in experience. There is Capt. Viera, master of the *Canton*, the oldest whaler in the business. He seems to be little past middle. But with his last cruise he had completed more than thirty years of whaling.

Capt. Viera views the seeker for tales of whaling with mild wonder.

"Adventures? In whaling?" asked he after his arrival in his last big catch of oil and bone. "Why, folk in Bedford get hurt and killed every day ashore with bad things. Now I've been whaling thirty years and never saw a man killed excepting only once and he didn't need to be. The boat made fast to a rock and he capsized it. All the men just made a stroke and climbed up on the whale's back, and there till the other boat came and took them."

The one fellow slid off too soon and was drowned. He reached the boat, because he couldn't swim.

"Gentle as Cows." "ough I've been whaling thirty years," continued again, "I never saw a fighting whale till this last."

voyage, when a sperm whale struck one of the boats with his fluke and broke the boat steamer's arm. Whales aren't fierce as a general thing, and they aren't very shy. To be sure, one mustn't run at them so that the boat is in range with their eyes. But generally there is no trouble in bringing the boat close alongside of them. Most of them, big and little, take the iron as quietly as if they were cows. When they are struck all they want to do is to get away.

"Of course, the whaler must look out for flukes, and in the case of sperm whales, for their jaws. You take an ordinary whale and you want to remember that his fluke is as big as that barn door. And our boats are made of light scantling—half-inch stuff. We have 'em light so that we can easily patch them together again when they get broken by a fish.

"Well, when a fluke like that comes down on such a boat there isn't much left. But the men don't get hurt often. When they see it coming they know that the only thing to do is to spill themselves out of the opposite side and swim for it.

"When a boat is smashed the men grab for the oars and put them crosswise over what is left of the boat. Then they are safe until they are picked up."

"Do you find that men ever lose their nerve after their boats are smashed or they have some other wild experience with a big whale?"

"Why, as to that," said Capt. Viera, pondering, "I never heard of such a thing. Whalers don't think any more of going for a sixty or seventy-foot whale than they would of driving a cow home. In fact," and he laughed as something struck him, "I asked a boat steamer a few days ago to tell that cow of mine there and he was afraid to go near."

Comparing whales with cows is a common simile with New Bedford men. And when the comparison is used, even the unimaginative listener cannot help thinking of that wonderful cow-herding of the ocean. A mighty cow indeed is a seventy-foot right whale—a cow whose mouth alone would furnish a comfortable stable for ten Jerseys, whose tongue alone weighs as much as ten oxen and whose lips, throat and jawbones weigh as much as twenty-five thousand-pound steers.

#### Striking the Whale.

"A hundred-barrel fish," says the captain, "is about seventy feet long. Sometimes you see bigger fish, but not often. No, a whale as big as that doesn't stick out of the water very much. Whales float so that only just a small part of their backs and heads shows. In harpooning them, of course, the main idea is to get the iron in deep so that it will hold and stop the fighting as much as possible. A man has to take mighty good care not to strike the white horse. That's the part of the whale that's all bone and gristle and the harpoon will simply slide off if it hits there. It means a good deal of ridicule for a harpooner if he makes a mistake like that."

"When a whale is struck the first thing that he does generally is to roll over into the sore. Now and then a whale will roll over till he has the line wrapped around his whole body. We don't let a whale run any further than we have to, of course."

"Many times a whale will hardly move away from the spot where he has been struck. Sometimes one will lie still and take two and even three irons without trying to run. As soon as the boat is fast we try to work up on him and get alongside so that the mate can use the killing lance and reach his life."

"The life of a whale is as big as a house, and there isn't any trouble to find it. The lance is driven in with all the man's might right behind his fluke and from the shoulder downward. When the lance reaches his life the blood comes up thick as tar. Then we lay off and wait. A good quick man will often brace himself right on the haft of the harpoon that is sticking in the whale and lance him half a dozen times before the boat backs away. Then it's merely a case of keeping out of the way till the fish dies. Sometimes a whale will die as easily as if he was asleep. There won't be a flurry or anything. He takes the harpoon and the lance and just dies."

"If a whale runs too fast and far there is nothing for it except to cut away. Whalers don't generally hold fast long enough to permit a fish to tow them out of sight of the ship. That makes the usual limit of hanging on in clear weather about eight miles. If they can come up with a whale in that distance they heave in on the line until they have as much as they can get and then they cut. Of course they don't cut till they have to.

"We gammed the *Ellen Swift* one day. She had just lost six lines of 450 fathoms each to one whale. He took it all without stopping a minute and at last when they were towing behind him with more than three miles of line out they lost the whole business. That's pretty expensive work, for whale line is mighty costly and fine line."

#### In Due and Ancient Fashion.

Whalers still recount in their logs that they "gammed" a ship, meaning that they stopped and had a talk, just as the logs of fifty years ago put it. Comparison between those old logs and a log of last year shows a difference only in dates. They still use all the log terms just as they still use the old weapons.

Each ship is supplied with a set of rubber stamps, one depicting a sperm, another a right whale and so on. When a whale is taken and saved, the entry for that day is stamped with a picture of the particular kind of whale that it was. If more than one whale was caught, there are as many pictures as there are whales. Each picture has written across it the number of barrels of oil that were obtained from the fish.

When a vessel lowers and chases and finally loses the whale for any reason, the margin of the log for that date is ornamented with the stamp of the whale's tail sticking up just as if he were diving. That denotes that the result of the chase was a "fluke." Sometimes a half dozen "flukes" will ornament one entry.

This system of keeping the log saves the ship owners the trouble of reading through all the entries. They need merely glance through the book to find the number of whales, how many barrels of oil and what kind were taken by the ship.

The logs are locked up and guarded carefully. Ship

owners and captains make a great secret of where the whales were found. The writer was permitted to read through the log of one famous whaling bark only after he had promised, the owners solemnly that he would not divulge the latitude and longitude of any places where big whales were taken.

The crews have as much interest in keeping the secret, for they share in the proceeds as crews did in the old days. Most of the new New Bedford whalers sail in the same vessel voyage after voyage. When they retire at last from the sea, many of them buy farms in Massachusetts. These Portuguese, who prove themselves such good whalers, also are proving themselves to be excellent farmers. Some of the handsomest and most flourishing farms around New Bedford are owned by retired Portuguese whaling men.

#### "Plum Pudd'n Whaling."

There is a form of whaling that is followed a great deal more from New Bedford, now than deep-water whaling. It is whaling in schooners off shore, especially off Cape Hatteras. It is referred to, somewhat sarcastically by the deep-water men, as "plum pudd'n" whaling," because the crews are rarely out more than two or three months and they are always within running distance of harbor.

"Plum pudd'n" whaling" may strike the deep-water whale catcher as tame. But to the landsman who sees the ridiculously small schooners with scarcely more freeboard than the brick schooners that one sees in peaceful inland waters, it doesn't seem the height of luxury. And certainly no less peaceful and idyllic scene could be selected in all the ocean than that particular locality off Hatteras.

The "plum pudd'n" whaler" isn't a bit behind his brother of the big ships in daring. He lowers in what steamships passengers would call a living gale. The writer saw the boats from two of these New Bedford schooners fast to small whales one winter's day off Hatteras when the steamship on which he was, rolled so in the storm and sea that the water swept her bridge.

Whales of the small species known as blackfish were plowing the sea that day wherever one looked. Far away toward the horizon, two "plum pudd'n" whaling schooners were rolling and pitching convulsively, as if each roll and pitch would be the last. And driving like madmen through the great shoulderings green sea were the crews of two small boats fast to one whale, while a mile away a third boat, discernible only as a wallowing black streak, was dashing along behind another. It seemed to be a most peculiar kind of "plum pudd'n."

J. W. MULLER.

#### CURIOS ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR CUSTOMS.

It is most surprising what a number of little things we do without knowing the reason.

Why, for instance, do widows wear caps? Perhaps you may say because they make them look pretty and interesting. But the real reason is that when the Romans were in England they shaved their heads as a sign of mourning. Of course, a woman couldn't let herself be seen with a bald head, so she made herself a pretty cap. And now, though the necessity of wearing it has passed away, the cap remains.

What is the meaning of the crosses or X's on a barrel of beer? They signify degrees of quality nowadays. But originally they were put on by those ancient monks as a sort of trademark. They were crosses in those days, and meant a sort of oath on the cross, sworn by the manufacturer, that his barrel contained good liquor.

Why are bells tolled for the dead? This has become so familiar a practice that a funeral without it would appear un-Christian. Yet the reason is quite barbarous. Bells were tolled long ago, when people were being buried, in order to frighten away the evil spirits who lived in the air.

Why do fair ladies break a bottle of wine on the ship they are christening? Merely another survival of barbaric custom. In the days of sacrifice to the gods it was customary to get some poor victim when a boat was being launched, and to cut his throat over the prow, so that his blood baptized it.

Why are dignitaries deafened by a salute when they visit a foreign port? It seems a curious sort of welcome, this firing off of guns, but it appears the custom arose in a very reasonable way. Originally, a town or a warship fired off their guns on the approach of important and friendly strangers to show that they had such faith in the visitors' peaceful intentions they didn't think it necessary to keep their guns loaded.

Why do we sometimes throw a shoe after a bride? The reason is not very complimentary. From of old it has been the habit of mothers to chastise their children with a shoe. Hence the custom arose of the father of a bride making a present to the bridegroom of a shoe, as a sign that it was to be his right to keep her in order.

#### [Tit-Bits.]

#### CHICKENS, FRYIN' SIZE.

Possum's good an' hoe cake's fine,  
An' so is mammy's pies,  
But bes' of all good t'lings to eat  
Is chickens, fryin' size.

#### How I lube a moonlight night

When stars is in de skies!  
But sich nights ain't no good to git  
De chickens, fryin' size.

#### De moonlight night is shiny bright

Jes' like a nigga's eyes,  
But dark nights is the bes' to git  
De chickens, fryin' size.

#### When Mahstah he is gone to sleep

An' black clouds hides de skies,  
Oh, den's de time to crawl an' creep  
Fer chickens, fryin' size.

#### Fer den perhaps you won't git kotched

Nor hab to tell no lies,  
An' mebbe you'll git safe away  
Wid chickens, fryin' size.

But you mus' look out sharp fer noise,

An' hush de chicken's cries,  
Fer mighty wakin' is de squawks  
Of chickens, fryin' size.

—[George Cary Eggleston.

*Stanford's Church.*THE UNIVERSITY'S NEW MEMORIAL  
ABOUT TO BE DEDICATED.

By a Special Contributor.

TO THE eastern traveler and tourist California in past years has meant San Francisco, the Yosemite Valley, and Southern California from Santa Barbara to Coronado Beach and inland through the orange orchards. Bayard Taylor, indeed, in the State's earliest years, called Santa Clara, the valley stretching southward from San Francisco Bay to where the mountains meet the sea beyond Monterey, the most beautiful in our country and one of the three most beautiful valleys in the world. And not for its radiant wall of mountains, nor for its miles of blossoming orchards alone, will it be famous in the future. Nestling among the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, close to the foot of San Francisco Bay, are the long quadrangles and stately buildings of Stanford University, and high on the central summit of the valley's eastern ridge—Mount Hamilton—the dome of Lick Observatory glistening in the afternoon sunlight, can be seen from every part of the valley.

From the university campus the observatory stands forth in plain view, surmounting the glowing wall of its mountain base, and if the observer takes his stand upon the latter, there now rises to his sight amid the long colonnades and red roofs of the college the great central tower of the Stanford Memorial Church.

This church, after nearly four years of building, now stands complete, the crowning architectural feature of the Stanford quadrangles and the consummation of the hopes and plans of the university's surviving founder.

As the visitor passes beneath the memorial arch and comes to the middle of the inner college quadrangle, the great gable end of the church rises before him, filled with an illuminated picture of Christ and the Multitude on the hills of Galilee, and below, in the great rose window of the church, stands the white-robed figure of the

Child, drawn from Hoffman's "Christ in the Temple." In the colored mosaic above, the Christ is also clad in white, and his disciples grouped about him, under the open sky of Palestine, are listening to the words of the Sermon on the Mount.

Not in the strictest keeping with this sacred theme, but beautiful in themselves, are two smaller pieces flanking the outer windows of the gable end, angelic figures from Guido Reni's Aurora, hovering in mid-air over wide landscapes. Below these mosaics and the windows is the entrance, consisting of three Romanesque archways, carved with delicate tracery and looking outward across the courts to the memorial arch and the northern gate of the university. Through these we can pass into the vestibule under the organ loft, and from it directly into the main body of the church.

## The Statuary.

Across the wide space of nave and transept and apse the golden bar of the chancel rail and the white marble of the altar are seen, while from the stained glass windows of the clerestory, filled with statuaries figures of the prophets and judges, the women of the Bible and the saints of the New Testament, from the open, amber-lighted dome, from the great rose window of the choir loft, and from the nineteen large windows of the apse and nave and transept walls a soft flow of mellow light fills the church and falls with warm color on the pews and aisles, the stone columns and the pictured walls.

Partly from the soft color of the yellow sandstone of which the church is built, partly from the wealth of ornament and allegory on the walls, but mainly from the warmth and life that seem to flow in the many stained glass windows of the church, its seats and aisles do not have that cold, sepulchral look common to so many of the gray-grown cathedrals of the Old World.

In size the church is not remarkable, several on the Pacific Coast being larger. From the doorway to the chancel windows the distance is 190 feet, and the extreme height from the flags in the floor to the golden cross surmounting the short spire on the clock tower is the same. The width through the transepts is 156 feet and here the seating capacity of the church is increased by two side galleries, which, however, unfortunately cut off the general view of the ten large transept windows,

The church will hold 1700 people, all of whom, of the cruciform character of its plan, can see the apse or the reader's desk placed at the corner of the apse.

The whole semi-circular wall of the apse-vaulted ceiling is covered with gold, and upon this background, there are worked in mosaic in a round a row of heroic figures, Michael Angelo's prophets and judges of the Old Testament, represented in many colors. These look down on a broad band of angelic forms placed level with the windows representing a chorus of angels celebrating the triumph of the Savior. Below these, on pedestals on the chancel wall, but extending out from the originally intended for them, are twelve heroes in white marble, representing the twelve apostles.

## Notable Reproductions.

The steps leading up to the chancel, the floor of the pulpit and the lectern, and the altar rail are of marble, and the altar itself is from a block of the Italian marble, exquisitely carved, and upon this a bas-relief of Rubens's "The Entombment." Before the altar are three marble figures, reproducing Thorwaldsen's famous "Holy Family." Christ is the central figure. Back of the altar underneath the great windows of the chancel, worked in mosaic in wall, is the only reproduction of Cosimi Rosso's "Supper," which has ever been permitted to be taken in the original in the Sistine Chapel at Rome.

The three windows themselves lighting the nave, gold and marble and mosaic work of the apse, represent the three supreme events in the life of our Savior, a whole series of nineteen windows depict scenes from the story of the Four Gospels. On the left is the "Nativity" showing the adoration of the Three Kings of the middle window is the "Crucifixion;" and on the right is the "Ascension" of our Lord. The first is a painting by Fellowes-Prinne; the second from the last and the last from Carloti.

## The Magnificent Windows.

The supreme glory of the church is this series of single figures which encircle the nave and many of them are the originals of Federick Stymetz Lamb of New York. The large of the reproductions of the original figures below. The set is arranged in pairs, half are women; half, too, are from the Old and half from the New. Name

one or two cathedrals on the continent follows the American school of craftsmanship, that is, painting is used as a means, and all of the effects are produced by "plating" and overlapping of the colors, giving wonderful richness and tone as well as to all the windows.

The series is as remarkable for its many other quality, almost all the windows from paintings of the century, but two reproducing scenes from the strictly according to the story of the one of the famous Madonnas nor any of Michelangelo's creations are shown. The man, has contributed seven of the

Beginning on the left of the nave, in the chancel, the story opens at the first "Annunciation" of Shields; next follows "The Flight into Egypt," by Flaxman; third, "The Carpenter's Shop," Hoffman. Then the rounded end of the transept to the right, "The Temple," Holman Hunt; "The Last Supper," Dore; "The Crucifixion," Hoffman; "Christ Calming the Storm," Holman Hunt; "Jairus's Daughter," Hoffman; "The Miracles of the Lord," Holman Hunt; "The Good Shepherd," an allegorical picture, one of the finest pictures, "Christ in Gethsemane," both by Hoffman. Above the nave are the final three, "The Resurrection," by Dore; "The Angel at the Tomb," Holman Hunt; "The Glorified Christ," the second from the

Second only to this main series in size are the windows of the clerestory. They are the figures of the prophets and judges of the Old Testament, and many of them are the originals of Federick Stymetz Lamb of New York. The large of the reproductions of the original figures below. The set is arranged in pairs, half are women; half, too, are from the Old and half from the New. Name

the choir gallery to chancel they are, Abraham and Isaac; Moses and Pharaoh's Daughters; Deborah; David and Ruth; Solomon and Sheba; Elijah and Esther; Isaiah and the Virgin; Hannah. On the right from chancel they are from the New Testament, Anne; St. Mathew and Faith; St. Mary; St. Luke and Dore; St. Paul and Mary; St. Agnes; St. Peter and Priscilla.

## Organ and Choir Loft.

The organ and choir loft are in the center, over the three archways leading to the chancel, and in its space there is room for a large organ. The position of the organist is directly opposite the altar and facing the choir. On either side, high above the organ, 3000 in number, are pipes that nearly thirty miles of electrical wire are used in making the connections of the instrument, which is entirely of California work and was made in Los Angeles, and took nearly a year to construct.

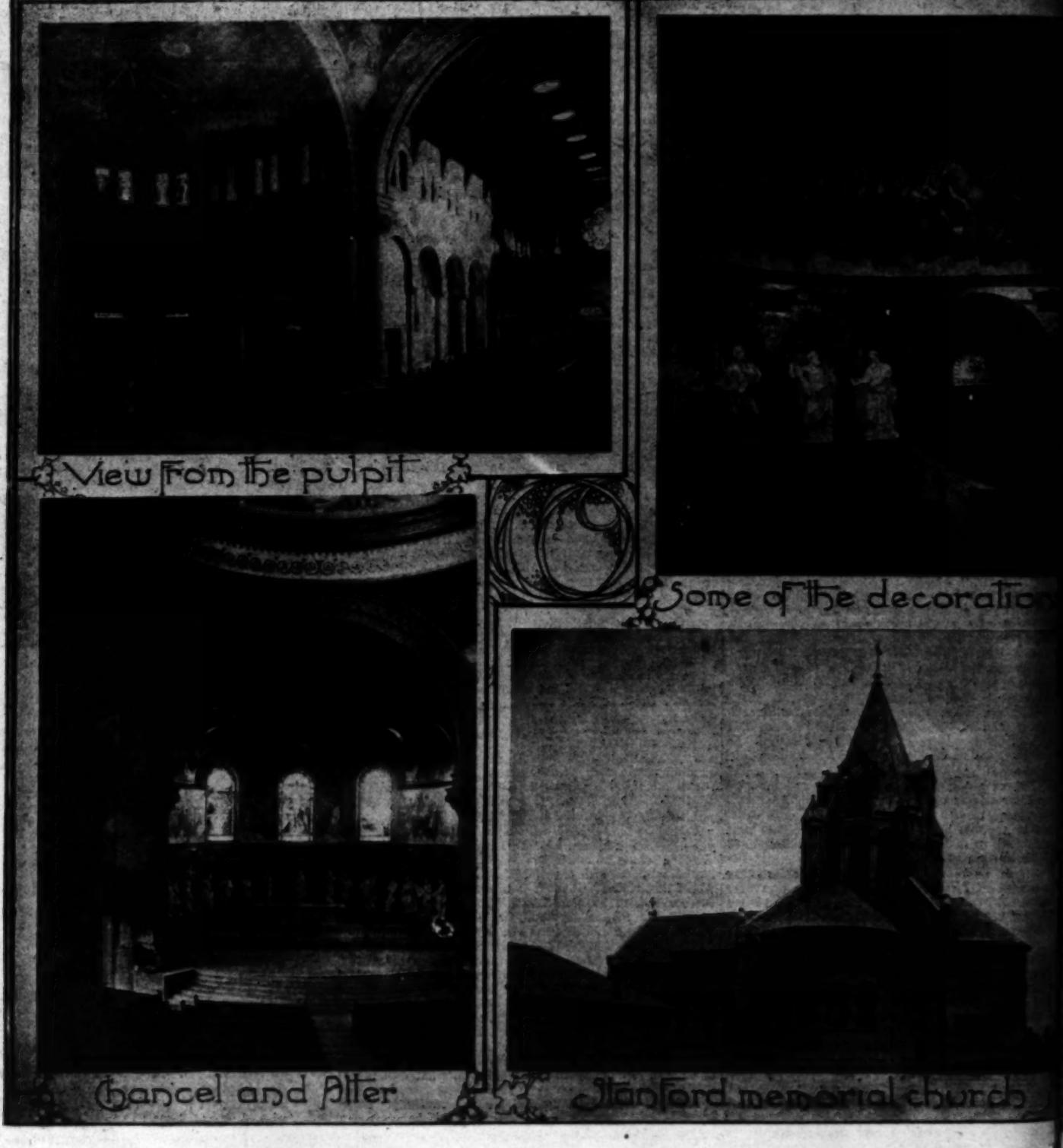
The last large feature to be added is the chime of five bells to strike the hours, a copy of the famous Westminster Clock, London, and of "Big Ben" which rings out the hours for the Londoners. In the center of the church within the three arches closing the sides of the transept, is a large organ loft, lighted from above by a cove in the crown of the great arches, and pictures of angels with trumpets. The organ is in a thirty-two-foot circle above, through which the golden lattice-work framing the glass of the octagonal tower.

The orientation is rare in modern church architecture, or strictly speaking, the west end of the church is turned northward over the quadrangle, and has a full exposure.

Every day throughout the year the great organ is played at the vesper hour, from 4:30 p.m., and the organist, for months has been composed of Stanford students, who will be present at the dedication of the church and form the choir.

The Rev. Heber Newton has come from California with Mrs. Stanford to assume charge of the church, and the dedication of the church, it is expected, will be held upon the 25th of January. The pastor of the Episcopal Church in the neighboring town of Palo Alto, has been appointed rector, and this particular feature of the church's activity will be peculiarly under his charge.

Stanford. For years she has labored unceasingly for the management of the institution to which she has given her life.



people, all of whom, in course of its plan, can see the picture at the corner columns.

the wall of the apse are made with gold, and upon them are worked in mosaic in the scenes. Michael Angelo's scene of the Old Testament, reproduced, looks down on a broad panel with the windows and scenes celebrating the glories below these, on pedestals extending out from the windows, are twelve heroic figures representing the twelve apostles.

the chancel, the floor below, and the altar rail are of wood, and upon the floor is a block of the wood carved, and upon its face, "The Entombment." Surrounded figures, reproducing the "Holy Family." Christ is in the altar underneath the wood, worked in mosaic in the scene of Cimini-Rossell's "Seven permitted to be taken to the Chapel at Rome."

missives lighting the marble work of the apse, representing the life of our Savior, and windows depict scenes from the New Testament.

On the left is the "Nativity of the Three Kings of the East," and on the right, the "Crucifixion;" and on the left, the "Resurrection of the Lord. The first is after Poussin; the second from De-

the church is this series the most beautiful and complete in number and quality of St. Paul's in London.

Second only to this main series in interest are the series of single figures which encircle the church in the windows of the clerestory. They are thirty-two in number and many of them are the original conception of Frederick Stymetz Lamb of New York, who also had charge of the reproductions of the more important windows below. The set is arranged in pairs, half are men and half are women; half, too, are from the Old Testament and half from the New. Named in order from gallery to chancel they are: Abraham and Hagar; Moses and Pharaoh's Daughter; Joshua and Caleb; David and Ruth; Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; Elijah and Esther; Isaiah and Judith; Daniel and the Lion; On the right from chancel to choir gallery are from the New Testament: St. Simeon and Anna; St. Mathew and Faith; St. Mark and Charity; St. Luke and Dorcas; St. Paul and Martha; St. Stephen and Agnes; St. Peter and Priscilla; St. John and

#### Choir Loft.

Choir and choir loft are in the rear of the church, over the three archways leading to the vestry. In its space there is room for a choir of 150. The position of the organist is in the middle, opposite the altar and facing the members of the choir. On either side, high above him, range the pipes of the organ, 3000 in number, and it may be of interest to note that nearly thirty miles of electric wiring were required for the connections of the instrument. The organ is entirely of California workmanship, having been made in Los Angeles, and took nearly three years of construction.

One large feature to be added to the church is the chimes of five bells to strike the hours and the half hours, a copy of the famous Westminster chimes in the Palace of Westminster, London, and of "Big Ben," who strikes the hours for the Londoners. The interior of the church within the four great colonnades of the transept, the nave and the choir is lighted from above by the windows of the clerestory. This space is covered by a cove ceiling sprung from the great arches, and is filled with figures of angels with trumpets. It narrows to a two-foot circle above, through which can be seen the ornamented ceiling of the true dome and the intricate lattice-work framing the glowing windows of the polygonal tower.

Orientation is rare in modern churches, and the church, strictly speaking, the west end of the building looks toward the south over the quadrangle, and the apse has a southern exposure.

day throughout the year the great organ plays a regular hour, from 4:30 p.m., and Mr. Scott, the organist, for months has been drilling the students of Stanford, who will sing at the dedication of the church and form its choristers. The Rev. Heber Newton has come out to Stanford with Mrs. Stanford to assume his duties as rector and the dedication of the church, it has been announced, will be held upon the 25th of this month. Under the pastor of the Episcopal Church in the neighboring town of Palo Alto, has been selected as rector, and this particular feature of the university will be peculiarly under the care of Stanford. For years she has largely left the management of the institution to its treasurer, Mr. Lathrop, and the entire control of its financial policy has always been in the hands of President. It is only natural that Mrs. Stanford, now out of her earthly consolation, should have part in the interest of this, the spiritual side of university's life. Stanford University, founded in 1891 and the extinguishment of a great hope, dimmed through troubled years of fear, despondency, and doubt, has now become a great achievement.

In the midst of this growing life and expanding opportunity the church has come with its bodily presence to the sense of beauty and fitness and to surround this visible ideal all the beauty of the best thoughts and feelings of its students. That knows no creed but the Christ of the world, hospitable to Christians of whatever name, and its place among the temples made with hands and worship, and may it worthily fulfill its sacred mission.

W. H. THOMSON.

one or two cathedrals on the continent. The treatment follows the American school of stained glass workmanship, that is, painting is used as little as possible and only for the finer features of the hands, feet and faces, and all of the effects are produced by the careful "plating" and overlapping of the colored glass itself, giving wonderful richness and tone as well as lasting quality to all the windows.

The series is as remarkable for its omissions as for any other quality, almost all the windows being adaptations from paintings of the century just closed, and all but two reproducing scenes from the life of our Savior strictly according to the story of the New Testament. None of the famous Madonnas nor any of Michael Angelo's creations are shown. The modern artist, Hoffman, has contributed seven of the nineteen themes.

Beginning on the left of the nave as one enters the church, the story opens at the first window with the "Assumption" of the Virgin; next follows "The Flight into Egypt," by Plockhorst; third, "The Christ Child in the Carpenter's Shop," Hoffman. The five windows in the rounded end of the transept to the left are, "Christ in the Temple," Holman Hunt; "The Baptism of Christ," an unpleasant picture by Dore; "The Sermon on the Mount," Hoffman; "Christ Calming the Tempest," Dixie; "Jairus's Daughter," Hoffman. In the right transept are "The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes," Hoffman; "Christ and the Adulteress," Hoffman; "The Good Shepherd," an allegorical picture by Parker; and "Gethsemane," both by Hoffman. Above the west aisle of the nave are the final three, "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," by Dore; "The Angel at the Tomb," by Ender; and "The Glorified Christ," the second allegorical picture, by Paoletti.

Second only to this main series in interest are the series of single figures which encircle the church in the windows of the clerestory. They are thirty-two in number and many of them are the original conception of Frederick Stymetz Lamb of New York, who also had charge of the reproductions of the more important windows below. The set is arranged in pairs, half are men and half are women; half, too, are from the Old Testament and half from the New. Named in order from gallery to chancel they are: Abraham and Hagar; Moses and Pharaoh's Daughter; Joshua and Caleb; David and Ruth; Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; Elijah and Esther; Isaiah and Judith; Daniel and the Lion; On the right from chancel to choir gallery are from the New Testament: St. Simeon and Anna; St. Mathew and Faith; St. Mark and Charity; St. Luke and Dorcas; St. Paul and Martha; St. Stephen and Agnes; St. Peter and Priscilla; St. John and

the church is this series the most beautiful and complete in number and quality of St. Paul's in London.

## Holidays in Switzerland.

### QUAINT AND CURIOUS CUSTOMS THAT ARE PASSING AWAY.

From a Special Correspondent.

BERNE (Switzerland) Dec. 8.—The varied festival customs of Switzerland, particularly those of Christmas and New Year, are rapidly becoming extinct and survive at the present time only in certain communities where the advent of industry, modern transportation, trade and competition, has not ousted the notion of homely sentiment from the breasts of the sturdy inhabitants. Of these festivities, those in connection with Holy Barbara Day, December 4, St. Niklaus Day, December 6, Christmas and Sylvester, the last day of the year, play the most important roles.

The Santa Claus hunt in the Canton Zug was a characteristic festival that is now extant in several districts where neither fines nor punishment have sufficed to stamp out the usage. The coming of Claus is announced for days previous by the youths, who gather in the neighboring meadows at twilight and snap long whips in unison in imitation of the drovers, varying this sharp noise with the blasts from a horn. On St. Niklaus eve the children march before the houses carrying a pole decorated with ribbons and ornaments, on which is fastened a donkey's head. By pulling a string the donkey opens its mouth, sticks out its long tongue and is made to tap at the windows before which it waits patiently until coins of small value are wrapped in paper by the persecuted inhabitants, who then ignite the wrappings and feed burning paper and the coins to the persistent beast which swallows all mechanically.

Later in the evening the adult Claus hunters congregate in bands of fifteen or twenty, wearing a shepherd's white shirt and black cap with tassel. Cowbells, the cracking of whips, horn blowing and the labored strains from an accordion serve to make their lively presence known. One represents St. Niklaus as a bishop, another is dressed as a donkey, while a third plays the attendant fool. This charming society visits first the outlying farms and are not at all averse to being bravely regaled with food and drink, while for their part they present nuts and candies to their hosts. Then they return to the village and gather only before the inn or the houses of friends, where they frequently demand money as their right, straightway making use of what is obtained or saving it in a general fund for the carnival season.

During Holy Barbara Day and also upon Christmas night branches are cut from cherry trees and placed in water, as it is believed that if within two weeks they bear leaves or blossoms, a good cherry crop will certainly be the result. The Rose of Jericho blooming at Christmastide is said to foretell the fertility of the meadows and of the fruit trees. When no Rose of Jericho is to be obtained the outside peel of an onion is substituted. Twelve such parings, representing the twelve months of the year, are placed in a row upon the table just previous to the midnight mass and on each portion a pinch of salt is deposited. After mass the parings are carefully examined and from the dampness of the salt the amount of the rainfall for each month is estimated. In farms owned by extremely superstitious farmers the best hay is fed to the cattle on this night as each animal is supposed to receive the gift of speaking one word. Just what sort of a word, in what language or upon what topic the legend does not specify, neither can it be inferred that the animals may be stood in a row in order to obtain an entire sentence as the result, which would be extremely gratifying to say the least. The legend is most certainly sadly deficient in this respect.

In Vals St. Niklaus Day used to be anticipated by the children as one of punishment as well as recompense. Good children received bread and honey and sometimes a birch rod as a warning, while for the bad boys and girls the Santa Claus was a personage of terror who came in the form of a donkey (the omnipresent donkey) to carry them away to a certain abyss in the vicinity where they would be thrown in to meditate.

An annual onion market is still held in Berne. Great boxes, baskets and barrels of onions are brought into the city on Saturday night in every conceivable sort of a conveyance, from handcarts to furniture vans, and deposited along one entire side of the arched main street, extending from the railroad station almost to the historic bear pit. Here they are allowed to remain over Sunday, covered with cloths of various sizes and hues, until Monday morning, when the sale begins and the peasants from all the neighboring villages come to town to purchase. There are onions everywhere. Onions to the right of one, onions to the left of one, onions in front of one, thousands of hundreds; big onions, little onions, medium-sized onions; onions in bulk and onions on strings; onions carried in market baskets or pushed in old baby carriages; candy onions dangling about the necks of beaming yokels or in use as watch chains; everybody buys onions, and one walks through the streets observing the mass of humanity onion mad and uncontrolled—weeping.

The following day is the "Girls' Market," as it is called by the peasants, or "Peasants' Day," as designated by the city folk. Every saloon and hall is decorated, while the notices of the grand "Tanz" that is to take place here or there are as plenty as there are dancing spaces. Each wirtschaft, as they are called, is crowded with a merry throng of plump, under-sized, ruddy-cheeked peasants, who drink and dance laboriously, ad lib. Brawls are infrequent, but many parties of hilarious bumpkins meandering about during the early morning hours rend the air with aimless, unmusical yodeling.

In the country portions of Zug the one who arises last is called "Sylvester" on the last day of the year and is made fun of and jeered at, but as a slight balm for his wounded feelings he is presented with a cake called "Eierwagen. The first to enter the living-room on New Year's Day is dubbed "Stuben Fuchs," literally, "Room Fox," meaning a stay at home, while the last to come in is christened New Year's calf and made to drink

his milk from one of the wooden pails used in the cowshed.

Scarcely has the last note of the bell which rings in the New Year ended, when the youths of the town of Sargans assemble in the church square to bring a New Year's wish to the clergy, the town officials and to the citizens. This ancient custom is followed there with genuine Christian spirit and national peculiarity. The first congratulatory wish is for the priest, and runs somewhat as follows:

"Hark, hark to what I say. The bell has rung twelve, twelve. Now we wish the Herr Pfarrer and his good cook a Happy New Year."

Chorus: "And may our wish be fulfilled. May God give us all a Happy New Year."

"Now we wish the Town President, and his wife and his sons and his daughters a Happy New Year."

Chorus: "And may our wish be fulfilled. May God give us all a Happy New Year."

Many doors then open and the young people are received in the sitting-rooms, where wine, liquor and Birnbrot, a sort of pear bread, is offered, for no citizen of Sargans cares to be omitted from the round of New Year's wishes so heartily given.

L. J. FRANKENTHAL.

## LONGSHOREMAN A SURPRISE.

### CORRECTS DOCTOR AND BANKER AND THEN REELS OFF YARDS OF POETRY.

[New York Mail and Express:] Into a corner saloon on the upper west side the other night came a prominent physician and a bank cashier. Standing at the bar, as they entered, was a longshoreman. Dirty and unkempt, he swayed to and fro against the bar, gazing abstractedly at the "schooner" of mixed ale in front of him. The doctor and lawyer moved to the extreme end of the bar out of the way of the longshoreman.

"Yes," said the doctor, "I had a very pleasant evening last night. You know I dote on Moore, and almost the entire music of the night was devoted to his melodies. There was one man who sang 'I Stood on the Beach, a Poor Exile of Erin,' and, of all Moore's songs, I think that is the most pathetic."

"Moore never wrote that song," blurted out the longshoreman. "Twas Campbell."

The doctor and cashier exchanged glances of mingled amusement and commiseration.

The longshoreman made no further effort to interrupt and the doctor and cashier resumed their conversation, which had taken another trend.

"And so," continued the physician, "I felt, as Shakespeare said, 'He that hath a just quarrel is three times armed.'"

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," muttered the longshoreman, semi-apologetically.

The doctor flushed. "For a man in your station of life you seem to be well posted on the poets," he remarked, almost angrily.

"Bid me discourse and I will enchant thine ear," said the longshoreman somewhat thickly, but there was an intelligent gleam in his eyes as he turned and faced the two well-dressed men.

"Beg pardon for interfering in your conversation, gentlemen," he said, "but I couldn't help correcting you as regards the song so commonly attributed to Moore; and as for Shakespeare—well, when a man makes that poet's works his Bible, he doesn't like to hear them misquoted."

The doctor and cashier were now interested in the incongruous specimen of humanity. They plied him with questions regarding his antecedents, birth and origin, but he evaded any inquiry of a personal nature. But he recited off poetry "by the yard." Fragments from Tennyson, Longfellow, Walt Whitman, Burns, Byron and Oliver Wendell Holmes fell from his lips as glibly as from those of a schoolboy at class recitation. The doctor and cashier tried in vain to corner him on extracts from some of the poets. He supplied words which they skipped or had forgotten; corrected their pronunciation, thereby bringing out the true meaning of the poet, refreshed the doctor's memory on passages from Hamlet's soliloquy, and as he staggered finally to the door he paused and delivered the "Seven Ages" speech with almost the fire of genius, and wandered away into the night.

"Quite a genius," said the doctor, as he finished his cocktail.

"A rare specimen," commented the cashier.

"He's a college graduate," explained the bartender. "Comes of an excellent family, but has a roving disposition. He has been in every country of the world and has every opportunity to get along well and be respected. Somehow he prefers to roam around the world, and when not at sea, pitches in and works with longshoremen. Rather fond of drink, and I guess that's his trouble. 'Gentleman Jim' his mates call him."

### REMONSTRANCE.

Day after day  
Work, work, alway!

Time, a moment tarry!

Let us forget

The fume and fret

Of life, and just be—merry!

Hard is the fate

That will not wait

For happiness or laughter,

And leaves the best

Of life to rest

In some remote hereafter.

O Time, be fair!

Let not dull care

Life's mystic meaning measure!

Work is for man

The wisest plan—

But crowned with peace and pleasure!

—[Chas. W. Stevenson, in Boston Transcript.]

An Ann Arbor professor has discovered seven new poisons. The old favorites, however, will still continue in demand, and answer all legitimate and illegitimate purposes of destruction.—[New York Tribune.]

January 4, 1903.]



## A Tribute to the Memory of Alfred Tennyson.

[After "In Memoriam."]

I.

O Friend and Guide, so strong and true,  
Whom I have loved since life was young.  
How shall I teach a faltering tongue  
To shape the sadness of adieu?

With thee I hold it half a sin  
To put in words the grief I feel,  
And unto alien hearts reveal  
Those chambers of the soul wherein

Knells Love, with ever-melting eyes;  
Where Feeling drops her mask; and where  
Sweet Reverence bows in constant prayer,  
And Sorrow lives, and Laughter dies.

To open wide these sacred doors,  
And bid the whole world enter in;  
To fill the place with idle din,  
And soil with dust the walls and floors—

This were indeed a grievous wrong,  
For which no words could e'er atone;  
'Twere better far to dwell alone  
With Love and Sorrow; but my song

Is not for ears that wear the seal  
Of leaden grossness; nor for eyes  
That never seek the sunlit skies;  
Nor sodden hearts that cannot feel.

But those whose eyes have seen the light,  
Whose souls have mingled with the stars,  
Whose breasts are seamed with honor's scars,  
Who hate the Wrong and love the Right;

Whose ears are tuned to harmony,  
Whose hearts are touched with sacred fire,  
Whose spirits yearn with high desire,  
Whose lips have drunk at Castaly;

For such as these, when day is done—  
These welcome guests from near or far—  
I softly swing the doors ajar,  
And bid them enter, one by one.

II.

What man among the sons of earth  
Shall dare to judge his fellow-man—  
The secret springs of life to scan—  
And weigh his weakness or his worth?

For he that falters in the night  
Shall in the day be bold and strong;  
And he that heads the hosts of Wrong  
Shall lead the vanguard of the Right!

And he whom Fortune passes by,  
Or follows with her scorns and stings,  
May sit at feast with crowned kings,  
And wield a scepter ere he die.

And he who suffers, without moan,  
The tyrant's hate, and bides his hour,  
May wear the ermine robes of power,  
And drag the despot from his throne!

That man who bath today no name  
May live immortal; when at last,  
Round his neglected dust is cast  
The deathless aureole of fame!

But unto thee, forevermore—  
O Poet of the golden lyre,  
O heart of man! O soul of fire!  
At rest on Death's untroubled shore—

But unto thee, while time endures,  
Alike are Fortune's smile or frown—  
Fame's chaplet and her iron crown—  
For thou hast found the balm that cures

All ills of earth; thy feet have passed  
The shores where sorrows meet and cease,  
And God's eternal, changeless peace,  
Is thine at last! Is thine at last!

III.

In vain we strive to comprehend  
Or solve Life's folded mysteries;  
The sum of knowledge is but this:  
That life begins and life shall end.

Vain is the learning of the schools  
To search beyond the shroud and bier,  
The vaunted wisdom of the seer  
Is nothing greater than the fool's.

No eye hath pierced the misty gloom  
That broods above the soundless deep,  
Where Death and Birth together keep  
Their awful secrets. But the tomb

Can hide not lives so sweet as thine;  
For thou shalt live, and live again,  
In songs that stir the souls of men—  
In words less human than divine.

And though no mortal tongue can tell  
If life shall live beyond the tomb,  
Thy life like faeless flowers shall bloom  
Anew in hearts that love thee well.

And they that know thee not today  
Shall learn to love thee, grown more wise;  
And millions yet unborn shall rise  
To scatter blessings round thy clay.

Ah, well may lesser lips be dumb,  
When God hath spoken through thy soul,  
In golden thoughts that shall control  
The heart-beats of the years to come!

IV.

No mood of reverence I deny  
To warrior, poet, priest, or sage,  
In ancient or in modern age,  
Who best hath taught men how to die.

Their loss is not unmixed with gain—  
Those men of dauntless souls, who dare  
All things for freedom, and who bare  
Their foreheads to the battle's rain.

And they, the martyr-saints of old,  
With faces set like solid rock,  
Who braved the fagot and the block,  
With nerves of steel and hearts of gold;

And they, those madmen—half divine,  
Half fiend—whose frenzied heads were laid  
Upon the dripping barricade—  
Grown drunk with freedom's new-made wine—

To these some honor doth belong,  
As unto men whose failing breath  
Hath breathed defiance unto death—  
Some meed of glory, right or wrong!

But he that nobly lives, and tries  
With strength of mind and strength of heart  
To follow Right, acts well a'part  
Nobler than his who nobly dies.

For—whatso'er Bereavement saith,  
When lashed by loss or crazed by grief  
Too deep for solace or relief—  
Life is more terrible than death!

To die—to be forever free!—  
A moment's pain, and pain is done;  
A moment's strife, and peace is won  
That endeth not. But life—ah, me!

What tongue shall tell its dolorous tale,  
Reveal its hidden mysteries,  
Or name its hourly tragedies,  
Its yearnings vain, its hopes that fail?

But most of all hath he to give  
(So hard the lesson is to learn—  
So rugged is the way, and stern,)—  
Who teacheth men how best to live.

This thy melodious numbers teach,  
In music like a sacred psalm,  
Or rolling anthems, that embalm  
All-golden truths in silver speech.

To heal the hearts of men, and build  
New hopes in breasts grown dull with care,  
And light the darkness of despair—  
This was thy mission, well fulfilled!

V.

O noblest bard since Shakespeare sang,  
Or Chaucer tuned his liquid lyre,  
Or Dante winged his words with fire,  
Or Sappho's music sobbed and rang:

What message shall I send to thee  
From this New World that loves thee best—  
This larger England of the West—  
Across the wastes of stormy sea?

In vain I strive to frame in speech  
The tender thoughts my heart would speak;  
The words seem empty, idle, weak,  
So far the theme transcends my reach.

But since, alas! thy matchless song  
Is silent on the shores of Time,  
And naught is heard but twittering rhyme,  
With no clear music, loud and strong.

I, too, O noble Laureate, dare  
To touch a weak and trembling string,  
Which, how'er faint or faltering,  
Still pulsates with the love I bear!

VI.

If Fate were kind, and I might choose  
A spot in all the world to dwell,  
Unmindful whether good befall,  
Or ill, with naught to gain or lose,

My feet would turn I know not where,  
Or south or north or east or west,  
To find some place of peace and rest;  
The world is wide! The world is fair!

Perchance my home at last would be  
Where sky and mountain kiss and meet!  
Perchance at last my wandering feet  
Would rest beside the restless sea!

Or I might turn a world-sick face  
To some deep cleft among the hills,  
Where everlasting silence fills  
The mighty intervals of space!

Perchance beneath a northern sky,  
Or where perpetual Summer smiles  
Amid her palms in tropic isles—  
In peace to live, in peace to die!

Perchance—because I loved thee so—  
My feet would turn to Britain's strand—  
Thy ashes make it holy land—  
I do not know—but this I know—

That I should seek some quiet shore,  
Where I might dwell from men apart,  
And hold thy music in my heart,  
And dream thy dreams forevermore!

VII.

As one that grieves and falls asleep,  
And knows in blissful dreams again  
The joys of other days, and then  
At morn awakens but to weep;

And through his heavy-curtained eyes  
Discerns no color in the rose  
That 'neath his window bends and glows,  
Nor azure in the summer skies—

So I awhile forget to grieve;  
I turn thy page, and feel once more  
The thrill my spirit felt before,  
In happier days; and half believe

Thy living voice we still may hear  
Across the wilderness of foam,  
And that thy living feet still roam  
The downs and dales of Haslemere.

Alas! how brief the spell! Across  
The sea a sound of tolling bells  
Comes on the mourning wind, and tells  
A world-wide tale of grief and loss!

For me—the splendor of the dawn  
Hath caught some shades of somber night,  
And this wide earth, which erst was bright,  
Is darker grown, since thou art gone!

VIII.

Whate'er of merit livs in me,  
O Poet of the head and heart!—  
Whate'er of grace, in largest part,  
I owe, in reverent love, to thee!

For, since my years of callow youth,  
Thy sun hath flooded all my ways,  
And lent me light in darkest days  
To know the falsehood from the truth.

Thy glowing page, when faith was blind,  
And Love could only wail and groan,  
Hath lit anew the fires of hope  
In darkened chambers of the mind!

If I to honor have been true,  
Or striven to gain the highest good,  
Or sought to do the thing I should,  
To thee in part the praise is due.

And, for these random notes, which seem  
Weak echoes of thy master song;  
I dare not venture to prolong  
Their discord, were not love the theme.

Yet am I well content if they  
But echo thy immortal rhymes—  
More sweet and clear than silver chimes—  
That in my heart will ring for aye!

IX.

I left the place I knew as home;  
I went into a stranger-land;  
I thought new thoughts, and dreamed and planned  
And ere I left, afar to roam.

My heart was shaken in my breast  
With the wild tumult of farewells;  
And words were spoken like the knells  
For dearly-loved ones laid to rest.

Some faces were remembered long,  
Of those who loved or loved me not;  
And some I knew were soon forgot,  
Of all the once-familiar throng.

But one dear friend was ever near;  
Though strangers compassed me about,  
Thy presence was within, without—  
Mentor and guide, in grief or cheer!

Friends come and go; but O my Friend!  
From childhood's sorrow-haunted years  
To this dim afternoon of tears,  
Thou wilt be faithful to the end!

X.

Loved volume, where the Master's art  
On every page hath set its sign—  
On every page and every line—  
I hold thee in my inmost heart;

I wear thee like a fadless flower;  
Each page some cherished memory bears  
Of hopes renewed or lightened cares,  
From day to day, from hour to hour!

Of, like a welcome guest, I come  
To this, the palace of thy dreams;  
I ope the door (for so it seems)  
And enter, as it were at home.

Well pleased, I move from place to place—  
From room to room, familiar grown—  
And feel I am not quite alone,  
And half expect to see thy face.

For, though the Master is not here,  
His spirit haunts these palace-rooms,  
And lives in all their glows and glooms,  
Until I feel that he is near!

From day to day, some new surprise  
I find on wall or ceiling, wrought  
In airy tapestries of thought,  
And ne'er-forgotten harmonies.

Here walks the "blameless I."  
From his true knightish, A—  
Guilty, yet guiltless, Guin—  
With passionate eyes, and b—

And here Sir Lancelot, on hi—  
Sits like a god; his lance  
Fronting all foes; his da—  
Pierced through and through—

The beauteous Lady of Shal—  
Impudent Ida, and Elaine,  
The lily maid without a sin—  
Who died for love of Lancelot—

Great Merlin—bold Sir Bediv—  
Gawain—the pure Sir Perci—  
(Seeking in vain the Holy G—  
Graal—Sir Galahad—all are

In one lone chamber, far re—  
A quenchless altar-fire will—  
Forever, o'er the holy urn—  
Of him—thy comrade best belie—

With all this goodly company—  
I linger long, by night and day—  
With none to say me yea or nay—  
In this great palace, built by t—

Which shall forevermore end—  
Whose minarets and towers  
In salutation of the skies,  
Stately, magnificent, and pure!

XI.

Here, from the vast Pacific's sh—  
A thousand leagues of gold—  
I send a greeting to thy lan—  
And bid our kinsmen hail! on

For we are brothers of one race—  
We tread the van's unbenten—  
The Night forever at our back—  
The Morning ever in our face!

Our cause, the cause of human—  
Our guide, the torch of Liberty—  
Our guerdon, Truth and Victo—  
Our strength, the bond of brother—

And if we strike with giant st—  
The blows our hands are forced—  
Or seem to wound where we s—  
It is that we may heal at leng—

England! whate'er thy foes may—  
Thou art the friend of freedom—  
Although by enemies beset,  
And girded round about with b—

Thou art the friend of freedom a—  
Of freedom, limited by law—  
Thine arm'd legions dare not—  
The sword but at thy people's wi—

Where'er thy sea-borne banner g—  
There goeth Order, hand in han—  
With Law and Justice through—  
Justice alike to friends and foes.

And Commerce thrives, with rich—  
In every clime, till far and wi—  
Blue seas grow white on every—  
With, freighted argosies of peace!

XII.

Although I have not seen thy face—  
O gentlest master of thine art—  
Nor heard thy voice, my grievin—  
By love emboldened, claims some

With those who knew thee as the—  
Who clasped thy hand when life—  
Who wept above thy stricken for—  
And mingled sorrows at the end.

For Grief hath common brother—  
And Love will still assert her aw—  
And Grief and Love will have th—  
O'er the broad earth, for ill or go—

These words I trust are not in vain—  
For they are sorrow's gathered t—  
In Love's alembic locked for ye—  
The costly distillate of pain!

In truth the truest value lies—  
When Time at last the veil shall—  
Not in the richness of the gift,  
But in the heart of him that gives!

Thus to his honored tomb I come—  
With reverent heart and eyelids—  
And filled with sadness and regret—  
That will not let my lips be dumb.

Some tender tribute I would bring—  
For I have loved him well and lo—  
Take, then, this fading flower of—  
O England! for in love I sing.

Los Angeles, Cal.

**HUMAN ART GALLERY**  
Scoevola, who is suspected of being a—  
be easily identified if wanted by the po—  
When examined by the authorities to—  
to be tattooed from neck to heel. Sc—  
and secular history, landscapes, figure—  
dogs, and geometric designs occupied e—  
on his body.

A former student of the Lyons Art A—  
artist, the work being done while Sc—  
aboard a sailing vessel. Scoevola is v—  
decorations, and thinks that some day—  
pay handsomely to preserve and ex—  
Lyon Correspondence London Express

quiet shore,  
on men apart,  
my heart,  
evermore!

II.

falls asleep,  
dreams again

and then  
weep;

III.

curtained eyes

she rose

her hands and glows,

skin—

IV.

ever;

and once more

it before,

self believe

and may hear

of foam,

and still roams

Haslemere.

V.

Across

ring bells

the wind, and tells

of and loss!

VI.

the dawn

rites of somber night,

which erst was bright,

you art gone!

VII.

in me,

and heart!—

largest part,

to thee!

VIII.

allow youth,

all my ways,

darkest days

from the truth,

faith was blind,

wall and grope,

of hope

of the mind!

IX.

the true,

highest good,

bring I should,

me is due.

X.

notes, which seem

master song;

to prolong

the love the theme.

if they

al rhymes—

than silver chimes—

ring for aye!

XI.

as home;

her land;

arts, and dreamt and planned

room,

in my breast

it of farewells:

then like the knells

laid to rest.

XII.

umbered long.

or loved me not;

she soon forgot,

or strong.

XIII.

was ever near;

compassed me about,

within, without—

grief or cheer!

but O my Friend!

arrow-haunted years

on of tears,

to the end!

XIV.

the Master's art

set its sign—

every line—

on heart;

the flower;

erished memory bears

er lightened care,

hour to hour!

XV.

best, I come

of my dreams;

so it seems.)

at home.

XVI.

rom place to place—

familiar grown—

quite alone,

er thy face.

XVII.

er is not here,

ce palaces-rooms,

er glows and glooms,

er near!

XVIII.

ne new surprise

elling, wrought

of thought,

armonica.

Here walks the "Siamois King" apart  
From his true knights. And kneeling here,  
Gaily, yet guiltless, Guisevere,  
With passionate eyes, and breaking heart!

And here Sir Lancelot, on his horse,  
Sits like a god; his lance at rest,  
Fronting all foes; his dauntless breast  
Pierced through and through with dark remorse.

The beauteous Lady of Shalott—  
Impious Ida, and Elaine.  
The lily maid without a stain,  
Who died for love of Lancelot!

Great Merlin—bold Sir Bedivere—  
Gawain—the pure Sir Percival—  
(Seeking in vain the Holy Grail!)  
Gernant—Sir Galahad—all are here!

In one lone chamber, far removed,  
A quenchless altar-fire will burn  
Forever, o'er the holy urn  
Of him—thy comrade best beloved.

With all this goodly company  
I linger long, by night and day.  
With none to say me yea or nay,  
In this great palace, built by thee.

Which shall forevermore endure;  
Whose minarets and towers rise  
In salutation of the skies,  
Stately, magnificent, and pure!

XI.

Here, from the vast Pacific's shore—  
A thousand leagues of golden strand—  
I send a greeting to thy land,  
And bid our kinsmen hail! once more.

For we are brothers of one race;  
We tread the van's unbeaten track;  
The Night forever at our back;  
The Morning ever in our face!

Our cause, the cause of human good;  
Our guide, the torch of Liberty;  
Our guerdon, Truth and Victory;  
Our strength, the bond of brotherhood!

And if we strike with giant strength  
The blows our hands are forced to deal,  
Or seem to wound where we should heal,  
It is that we may heal at length!

England! whate'er thy foes may prate,  
Thou art the friend of freedom yet,  
Although by enemies beset,  
And girded round about with hate.

Thou art the friend of freedom still—  
Of freedom, limited by law;  
Thine armed legions dare not draw  
The sword but at thy people's will.

Where'er thy sea-borne banner goes,  
There goeth Order, hand in hand  
With Law and Justice through the land—  
Justice alike to friends and foes.

And Commerce thrives, with rich increase,  
In every clime, till far and wide,  
Blue seas grow white on every tide  
With freighted argosies of peace.

XII.

Although I have not seen thy face,  
O gentle master of thine art.  
Nor heard thy voice, my grieving heart,  
By love emboldened, claims some place

With those who knew thee as their friend—  
Who clasped thy hand when life was warm,  
Who wept above thy stricken form,  
And mingled sorrows at the end.

For Grief hath common brotherhood,  
And Love will still assert her sway,  
And Grief and Love will have their way  
Over the broad earth, for ill or good!

XIII.

These words I trust are not in vain.  
For they are sorrow's gathered tears,  
In Love's alembic locked for years—  
The costly distillate of pain!

Is truth the truest value lives—  
When Time at last the veil shall lift—  
Not in the richness of the gift,  
But in the heart of him that gives!

XIV.

Thus to his honored tomb I come,  
With reverent heart and eyelids wet,  
And filled with sadness and regret  
That will not let my lips be dumb.

Some tender tribute I would bring,  
For I have loved him well and long;  
Take, then, this fading flower of song,  
O England! for in love I sing.

THEO. M. CARPENTER.

Los Angeles, Cal.

HUMAN ART GALLERY.

Scoevola, who is suspected of being an anarchist, will easily be identified if wanted by the police.

When examined by the authorities today he was found to be tattooed from neck to heel. Scenes from sacred and secular history, landscapes, figures of women and men, and geometric designs occupied every inch of skin on his body.

A former student of the Lyons Art Academy was the artist, the work being done while Scoevola was cook aboard a sailing vessel. Scoevola is very proud of his decorations, and thinks that some day a museum will buy handsomely to preserve and exhibit his skin.—Scoevola Correspondence London Express.

Bronx Park.

THE LUXURIOUS HOME OF NEW YORK'S CAGED ANIMALS.

By a Special Contributor.

NEW YORKERS love to do everything on a magnificent scale, and so the Bronx Zoological Park is the largest institution of its kind in the world. The animals dwelling here certainly have a corner of the millennium. The habitat of each is copied as closely as possible, with room for considerable legitimate exercise of powers on their usual lines. It is an enforced paradise where each is protected from danger, but also restrained from using tooth and claw on his weaker neighbor. Perhaps, like the Prince in the Happy Valley, he sometimes longs for the whole of life, even including its vicissitudes, but this is seldom apparent in his manner and bearing.

The creature's rights and feelings are respected. Each domicile is so arranged that the owner does not have to be on exhibition unless the pleasure is mutual and he comes forth to see as well as to be seen. The beaver will build dams only at night and the prairie dog village has notions about the weather, but these matters are left to their discretion. Consequently, these animals at the Bronx are entirely unlike the usual sulky, restless, cowering brutes in a menagerie. They are a sleek, jolly, contented lot, basking in prosperity and quite satisfied with their condition in life.

The birds have a good-sized territory of their own. One outdoor "flying cage" contains three forest trees within the wire netting. The more delicate birds are domiciled in winter quarters within the bird-house. Another large flying cage in this building has quite a community of wading, swimming, and flying birds, who disport themselves about a shallow pond with sandy beach. The tall pink flamingoes are most conspicuous. Their long, slender stilt-like legs lift them so high in the air that they need a correspondingly long neck to counteract the legs and allow them to reach down with their beaks. A flamingo's legs are little more than the shortest distance between his body and the earth, and when it comes to balancing himself on one of the scarlet lines, he is a delicious absurdity. He can bend and twist his fluffy pink neck into more curves than a feather boa is capable of. He can fairly tie it into knots. His nature is mild; he prefers diplomacy to force.

I watched one contemplating wistfully a pail of food guarded by a white egret not a third his size. The egret is a beautiful bird, with filmy white plumage like a wedding veil, and a lordly stalk belying his effeminate adornment. His race has been almost exterminated in order that gentle woman may wear his plumes on her bonnet. This particular bird may have been embittered by the wrongs perpetrated against his kind, or he may have a selfish, cantankerous disposition naturally. There he sat, keeping the poor flamingo from the food, yet caring nothing for it himself. The flamingo waved his long neck in billowy curves, hinting at approach, while his feet moved in scuffling, bowing apology. He caught the egret's hostile eye, and withdrew, sorrowful at being so misunderstood. Next time he came a few inches nearer, but hastily disclaimed any appetite when the egret lifted his beak. He continued these tactics until he finally wearied the egret into a contemptuous, disgusted surrender of his post.

The pelicans yawned frequently, and I know of nothing with such a startling yawn as a pelican. It changes the expression of his countenance entirely. The storks stood about in hunch-backed, bald-headed dignity, pondering deep questions in child culture and the management of infants.

At the otter pools, the friendly little creatures crowd themselves as near visitors as their bars will allow. Next door to the otters is the Coypu rat, with his wife and family. He hails from Central America, and resembles a common rat, except that he is as large as a rabbit. He might be a cat's bad dream.

In the doubtful company of the wolf dens are two Eskimo dogs, deposited by the Peary Arctic Club. "Bridge," the larger one, a fine fellow, black and gray in color, was the leader of the pack that pulled Lieut. Peary to the farthest point north he has attained. "Bridge" is as large as a timber wolf. His companion bounds forward to salute visitors, but "Bridge" is too dignified to more than turn a momentary, indifferent glance. He passes the time watching, with half-contemptuous interest, the gambols of the red foxes on one side, or else having fierce and noisy, but bloodless, encounters with two black coyotes in an adjoining den on the other side.

Bronx Park has extensive deer ranges and a herd of fourteen buffalo. The buffalo looks as if he had put his fore feet through the sleeves of a fur jacket. The great, shaggy head, neck, and shoulders are splendid, but the general effect is damaged by the insignificant hind quarters. If the buffalo has any vanity, he should always face the camera and never allow a side view.

The bear colony numbers thirty-four fat, jolly, clumsy citizens, living in realistic caves, with pools of clear water for their delectation. They fall on their portions of bread and meat with growls, snorts, and threats of what they won't do to one another in case of interference.

The lion house is not complete, and the monster cats, including the lion presented by Mr. Carnegie's little daughter, are doing light housekeeping in the basement and will not be at home to the public for some months to come.

Even the reptile house in Bronx Park is delightful. The great central hall is so full of palms and ferns that I thought I was in the conservatory until I noticed the snakes coiled among the herbage, and crocodiles and alligators dozing in the pools beneath a moss-draped oak. No noise nor motion disturbed the calm. The reptiles did nothing that they could not have done just as well if they had been stuffed. The crocodile had a cheerful grin, the alligator no expression whatever. The turtles held their heads on one side as if some one had said: "Look at this spot, please." The snakes lay inert, with their shining coils relaxed in torpid grace.

It was very different in the House of the Primates.

Here I was greeted with a storm of shrieks and howls. Forty-two species of apes, monkeys, baboons and lemurs are represented by one or more specimens of each. The solitary chimpanzee doles on his keeper and desires his assistance in turning somersaults continually. He is uncanny to contemplate, an uncouth, black-haired creature sitting in the straw and reaching up his hands in pleading, half-human fashion. The seven baboons come next in interest. There are large glass windows between the cages, and a Hamadryas baboon, with cape and whiskers of long gray hair, was telling two long-armed baboons in the next cage what he thought of them in explosive shrieks, as while he barked back defiance and yelled that he was another.

Two little golden baboons in the same cage with their long-armed cousins got on nicely except at feeding time. The big cousins would steal their bananas, whereupon they would squeal and stamp like spoiled children, and rush to their keeper with a tumultuous tale of wrongs.

Life is zestful in the House of Primates, and politics run high. The monkey people are fascinating folk and their at-homes are the best attended in the park, apparently to their satisfaction, as, when they can spare the time from disputes and gossip, they seem to enjoy studying humanity.

AMANDA MATHEWS.

## Aztec and Toltec.

### PARTS PLAYED BY THEM IN THE HISTORY OF MEXICO.

From a Special Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 18.—In the year 1325 A. D. the Aztecs assembled at Temaxcaltitlan, on Lake Texcoco, and appointed two priests, Axolohua and Cuauhtcoatl, to traverse the great lakes of the Valley of Mexico, and search for a suitable place to locate their capital. They had wearied of wandering, and their Ishmaelite life, now hunter, now hunted, palled upon them. They subsisted by the chase among the mountains, whose mighty feet were washed by the waves of Chalco and Texoco, and plied as well a precarious profession as fishermen. Hated and feared by surrounding tribes, this unique, savage and undaunted tribe, feared to follow the more peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and lived constantly with weapon in hand. Increasing in numbers, they commenced to realize the necessity for centralization and system, in customs and government, hence the mission entrusted to their priestly explorers.

While engaged in their expedition Axolohua, so the legend goes, disappeared instantly and mysteriously before the eyes of Cuauhtcoatl, being seemingly swallowed up by the lake. Supposing his companion had been drawn down into Mictlan, the Mexican infernal regions, Cuauhtcoatl fled to the camps of the Mexicans. Next day Axolohua reappeared at Temaxcaltitlan. He said when he sank into the lake he descended to the palace of the god Tlaloc, the Jove of the Aztecs, who assured him that the god of war Huitzilopochtli had selected for them a site, on the lake, on a little island where an eagle would be found perched upon a cactus or nopal bush, devouring a serpent. That was precisely the spot where the good priest Axolohua sank, the day before. There they found the typical eagle of the Aztecs, and at that place they erected their first rude teocalli or temple, thatched with rushes, placing therein the idol of the god of war, thereafter to be their titular deity, and in whose name they would, centuries later, sacrifice sometimes 60,000 victims a year, enemies captured and slain in awful conflict.

#### Horrible Practices.

The Aztecs were a sanguinary people. They practiced human sacrifices, cutting out the yet palpitating hearts of their victims and flinging them upon the altars of Huitzilopochtli. All the surrounding nations knew this, and hated and feared them. The legendary account of the founding of the city by the high priest Tenoch has been perpetuated upon the Mexican flag, that bears the bush of thorny cactus, the defiant eagle and the writhing serpent. The gray eagle of the Sierra Madre typified the undaunted spirit of the Aztec, exemplified by the ancient warriors Axayacatl, Moctezuma I, Cacam, Cuauhtahu and Cuahemoc, a spirit later reflected by Juarez and Diaz, Morelos and Hidalgo.

The ancient Aztecs were sun worshipers, so was the eagle with its quenchless eye. They rallied along the mountain tops to sweep suddenly, like cruel birds, upon all whom they hated. They were born to battle, like the beaked king of the cloud-kissed Cordillera. Singularly enough the eagle has perched upon every banner brought to Mexico on hostile intent, and yet the Mexican eagle has issued unharmed. He lost a few feathers in 1847, but long since the eagle-tipped lances, with the starry banner of the Northland, disappeared from Mexico, save in friendly display. The banners of old Spain, with the double eagles of Austria, sent to Mexico in 1519 by Bourbon princes, no longer wave their message of menace to Mexico. The French and Austrian eagles of 1861 lost many a feather while here, and will never undertake another issue in Mexico. Significant is the history of this truly Roman race, born among the reeds and rushes of the great salt lake, outliving the tyranny of rival nations, crushing them as the eagle crushes the serpent in its beak, and reaching, two centuries later, a population of thirty millions, with a civilization that surprised the world.

#### Unification of States.

After King Axayacatl had liberated the Aztecs from the tyranny of the Culhuacans, the empire gradually solidified into a union of kingdom or states, as did Prussia and the United States, many years later. It was an elective empire, and the heart of the nation lay between 18 deg. and 21 deg. north latitude, along the Atlantic, and 14 deg. and 19 deg. north latitude, along the Pacific, though kingdoms stretching northward toward the center of the United States owed certain homage to the Mexicans. They were the dominant race upon the American continent.

The Aztecs believed in one, supreme, invisible creator, Taotl, but like the Toltecs, they were polytheistic. They had thirteen chief and two hundred minor deities. Their favorite god, the god of war, Huitzilopochtli, had a splendid temple, or teocalli, on the site of which now stands the great cathedral of Mexico. It was a hideous idol, with broad face, wide mouth and terrible eyes. This monstrosity was covered with jewels, gold and pearls, and girt with golden serpents; at the neck as ornaments were faces of men in silver and hearts in gold. At the altars hung censers of copal incense, and braziers bearing living hearts offered in sacrifice of fire. Music and flowers were also employed in this sanguinary service. This god had 5000 priests, some of them renowned in astrology.

The hieroglyphics or picture writings of the Aztecs, which are painted on strips of agave paper or on skins or cotton cloth, show Tenochtitlan in shape parallelogram, and occupying a space of about one quarter of the present size of the City of Mexico. The present city is nearly three miles square. The Aztec capital at the time of the conquest was said to contain 120,000 houses, and not less than 300,000 people, and the Aztec empire, according to Humboldt, had 30,000,000 inhabitants. When Cortez finished the capture of Tenochtitlan, it had only 40,000 inhabitants, for smallpox and

slaughter had almost destroyed the once beautiful capital of the Aztecs.

#### The Ancient City.

In the time of Cortez, the ancient city had four wards: Teopan, Moyotla, Cuopopam and Axatocoalco, while Tlalolco, now known as Santiago, was a dependency. Tenochtitlan is a composite title, constructed from Tetl (stone,) Tlal (on,) Nochil (cactus,) and is supposed also to have been named after the founder of the city Tenoch. The ravages of disease and pestilence, after the capture of the capital, caused even the Aztecs to flee from Tenochtitlan, and Cortez took up his abode at Coyocan until the city could be rebuilt. In the year 1600 the population of the city had increased to 7000 Spaniards and 8000 natives, and the real property was then valued at \$20,000,000. In 1746 the population (mixed) was 90,000. The Viceroy Juan Vicente Guemes Pacheco, Count of Revillagigedo, found the city in 1759, filthy and unlighted, and when his term ended in 1794 it was well-policed and comparatively clean and lighted, and had that year 112,926 people. The old city hall, finished, in 1532, was succeeded by another in 1564, which was destroyed by riot in 1692, and in 1720, the present City Hall, on the site of the old, was commenced and completed four years later, at a cost of \$70,000. Weekly council meetings have thus been held almost uninterruptedly for 370 years. However, on July 1, 1903, the colonial form of city government will give place to the new order of things, the form of Federal district government, with its system of commissionerships, as obtains in the District of Columbia. The population of the city today is 400,000, and that of the republic is about 13,000,000.

#### A Romantic Story.

The history of the conquest of Mexico reads like romance. The elements contributed to the success of the Spaniards; the alliance with the Tlascalan and the fact that the superstitious Emperor, Moctezuma II, believed Cortez to be Quetzalcoatl, the long expected god of peace who was predicted as about to come back to Mexico to give it a glory it had never known in its palmiest days, abolish human sacrifices and shed upon the empire the luster of endless peace. Unaided by these elements, Cortez and his tiny army would have been overwhelmed by mere force of numbers, the impact of the tawny tribes of Anahuac.

Hernan Cortez, who was born at Estremadura, Spain, was only thirty-five years of age when he was given the command of the Mexican expedition. He sailed November 18, 1519, from Santiago de Cuba, with a fleet of eleven small ships, 110 marines, sixteen cavalrymen, with their horses, 550 infantry, 200 Cuban Indians, ten howitzers and four falconets. One of the battleships, a small affair at the best, was the flagship, and carried the standard of Spain, a black ensign with the arms of Carlos V (the double-headed eagle of Austria, with castles and lions of Castile and Leon,) at the sides the crimson cross, surrounded by blue and white clouds, and with the Latin legend: "Friends, let us follow the cross, and if we have faith, by this sign we shall conquer." On March 20, 1519, the Conquistadores entered the mouth of the Grijalva River, in Tabasco, a river that pierced the heart of the Mexican tropics and was bordered on either side by great mangroves. He overcame the Tabascans, one of whom, Marina, said to be a Princess, became attached to Cortez, and was invaluable to him later as an interpreter. She was born in Jalisco, and knew the Aztec tongue, and soon commanded the Spanish as well. On April 20, the Spaniards landed in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, then but bare coast line, with here and there towers of stone commanding the wide waste of waters of the Mexican Gulf. There Cortez destroyed his ships, and started inland. It has been said that Julian, in his unfortunate Assyrian mission, burnt his fleet behind him before going up the Tigris; but Julian on the contrary found that his boats would have hindered his march. Cortez burnt his boats as a desperate act, one intended to knit to himself the hardy little group on their venture into a realm that was all shrouded in mystery.

#### Homes Above the Clouds.

Although the Tlascalan were enemies of the Aztecs, they fought the Spaniards in four battles, under the famous Xicontecatl. Driven from the valley of Mexico by the strenuous Aztecs, the Tlascalan settled in Tlantzingo and Cholula, and later fortified themselves among the mountains of Puebla, creating their eagle homes above the clouds. To north and south were the protecting mountains, to the west they dug a great trench and to the east built a high wall six miles in length, and within this rock eyrie upheld their splendid little republic, until the arrival of the Spaniards. The only people who were able to conquer them. Moctezuma II had sent armies to subjugate them, but to no avail. The supreme power of the democracy was vested in the Senate of four chosen by the Tlascalan republic. In the church of the sanctuary at Tlascala, which was built after the "pacification" of the Aztec empire, in 1520, is the font at which were baptized the four Senators, the first Mexicans of note to receive the rite of the Catholic faith. It was administered by the chaplain of the army Fray Leon Diaz, and the godfather was Cortez. The church also holds the first pulpit used in the Americas. At that time the little republic had but half a million people, and one-tenth of them enlisted to repel the Spaniards. But they were strangers to military discipline, and were poorly armed, as compared with the Spaniards, carrying only slings and clubs, bows and arrows, spears hardened in the fire and swords made of wood, small defense against the Spaniards with quilted jackets and armor of steel.

Tlascala, "Land of Bread," appealed to the Spaniards by its resemblance to Granada, that gem hidden in the mountains of Spain, and which, for centuries, glittered successively in the grasp of the Moor and the Christian. With its silver rivers and silent hills, Tlascala is but the shadow of the past. Thousands of those brave mountaineers ranged themselves under the leadership of Cortez to conquer Mexico, moved thereto by a hatred that was traditional.

"Valor to valor, spear to spear point thrust, Tlascalan fury and Castilian fire. The Indian's onery and the Christian's shout, Spain's 'Santiago' and the 'Serpent-Winged' Brown; against white, bare muscle against bare steel."

Such is the picture of the conflict as given by Rev.

Dr. Francis Burton of Puebla. Such the dark-enthusiasts, who, fed by the fancy that the wrongs of Moctezuma, helped to realize the conquest of Mexico.

The legend of Quetzalcoatl, which played such a prominent part in the conquest of Mexico, is given in "Sketches of Mexico," by Rev. Dr. John Butler. This character is the hero in "The Fair of the Sun." Lew Wallace, Nahuan history gives his name Quetzalcoatl, or "Plumed Serpent." Garcia, quemada and Sahagun believed him to have been St. Thomas, one of the Christian apostles, the first to preach the gospel in the Americas, in which was supposed to have crossed over from Asia, passing via Behring's Strait. On his departure he left evidence of his presence and mission in the shape of crosses. He promised, so the legend goes, to return. When Cortez was on his expedition, he found the cross to be object of worship at Cozumel. In Tabasco it had been revered for ages as the emblem of the god of rain, at Palenque, another Palmyra, the cross was richly sculptured on rocky walls lost in impenetrable forest.

#### Quetzalcoatl.

In his book, Rev. Dr. Butler quotes as follows: Prof. John T. Short, late of the Ohio State University: "From the distant East, from the fabulous Huatlapan, this mysterious personage (Quetzalcoatl) came to Tollan, and became the patron, god and priest of the ancestors of the Toltecs. He is described as having been a white man, with a strong forming body, broad forehead, large eyes and flowing hair. He wore a miter on his head, and was dressed in a long white robe reaching to his feet and covered with red crosses. In his hand he held a sickle. His hair were ascetic; he never married, was most chaste in his life, and is said to have endured penance in a neighboring mountain, not for its effect upon him but as an example to others. Some have here found a parallel for Christ's temptation. He condemned no sacrifices, except of fruits and flowers, and was known as a god of peace; for when addressed on the subject of war he is reported to have stopped his ears with his fingers."

"Quetzalcoatl was skilled in many arts, having invented gem cutting and metal casting. He furthermore originated letters and invented the Mexican calendar. Quetzalcoatl had an enemy, the deity Tezcatlipoca, whose worship was quite opposite in its character to that of Quetzalcoatl, being sanguine and celebrated with human sacrifices. A struggle ensued in Tula (Toltec) between the opposing systems, which resulted in favor of the bloody deity, and the faction who sought to establish his worship in preference to the peaceful ascetic service of Quetzalcoatl. Tezcatlipoca, envying the magnificence enjoyed by Quetzalcoatl, determined upon his destruction. His first appearance at Tula was in the rôle of a great ball player, and Quetzalcoatl, being very fond of the game, engaged to play with him when suddenly he transformed himself into a snake occasioning a panic among the spectators, in which great numbers were crowded over a precipice into the river, where they perished. Again the vicious god appeared at Tula. Quetzalcoatl was sick, but he had a medicine that would ease his body, and he had his mind and prepare him for the journey which he had decreed. Quetzalcoatl received the snake kindly, inquiring as to the journey and the land of destiny. His deceiver told him that the name of land was Tollan Tiapallian, where his youth would be renewed, and that he must visit it without delay. The sick king god took the medicine, and at once the malady healed, and the desire to depart fixed itself in his mind. The draught chained his reason, and sped him to the journey and the land of destiny. His deceiver told him that the name of land was Tollan Tiapallian, where his youth would be renewed, and that he must visit it without delay. The sick king god took the medicine, and at once the malady healed, and the desire to depart fixed itself in his mind. The draught chained his reason, and sped him to the journey and the land of destiny. 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## Now it Is Cuba Triste.

## ISLAND PEOPLE IN SERIOUS FINANCIAL STRAITS.

From a Special Correspondent.

HAVANA (Cuba) Dec. 26.—Business in Cuba is in a bad way. The island is a financial cripple. There were more failures during the first six months of home rule than in the entire three years preceding. Three-fourths of all the merchants owe money they cannot pay, and one-fourth of the importers have obligations that are past due. Upon my arrival at Havana I started out to make the rounds of my familiar beat and encountered many unmistakable signs of the stringency. In the barber shop, where there had formerly been four men, there were only two. When the others were inquired for the owner said there was so little work that they had to seek other employment. The café that attracted many customers on account of its fine orchestra offered a cheap substitute in the person of a shabby red-nosed professor, who hammered at a battered piano in such a vigorous manner that his performance was really acrobatic instead of musical; at the cigar store it was customary to give a small box of matches with each purchase—you get only half a box now; the boarding-house kept by the fat and

between New Orleans and Havana. In looking over the freight bills I saw an item of 3300 bags of corn. I asked the clerk if he was not a little short on this class of freight and he replied: "I should say we are short—got only 2300 sacks when there ought to be 33,000. Got some furniture and some odds and ends but we are loaded so light that if a squall struck us we'd be blown inside out."

## Business Suffering.

These personal observations are merely surface indications and we will now go farther down. The small fry are not alone in their troubles. The merchant said: "It is very bad, my friend. Many of my old customers do not come to my store. Many who take my wares bring me no money. My son cannot go again to college in the States. My daughter has no more lessons in music. I wish the Americans here once more." The importer said he was selling only to the best of his trade and that his customers were buying only those things which they could not possibly get along without.

One of the best posted men on business matters in Cuba is W. A. Merchant, manager of the local agency for R. G. Dun & Co. I asked him for a statement and he replied: "The economic situation of Cuba today is worse than it has ever been within the recollection of the present generation. While failures in number have been unprecedentedly large, and the amount of liabilities enormous, they would have been greater but for the indulgence of creditors, many of whom have been actuated by a spirit of leniency. The small farmers are

achs are not conducive to patriotism. Oration flat if there is a continued lack of bread. Is the intention of this writer to throw cold water on the patriotism of a struggling people or to induce encouraging prophecies concerning their efforts? Their little ship of state abreast the wave of life, but to overlook facts and their certain course, would be useless and misdirected friendship.

The fact is that the financial condition of the island is miserable. Not even the most sanguine change in the new order of things can gainsay this. When real improvement will begin and what the new prosperity will be are matters for conjecture, but the hope—the same hope that Cuba has fed upon until she has become sad and gaunt and wretched—she is a scat food for any people and especially those who have been starved like these. Here is a fact that is incontrovertible. The proposed relief, even if it proves to be all its most importers claim for it, cannot be very far-reaching. At best it can be but half a loaf and fasted so long that she can ill afford to get half rations.

## Relief Only in Annexation.

The true cause for regret is that this rich country should stagger along in the dark, losing time, its generations passing to their graves in poverty and ignorance, when so near to them, come if they will but beckon, is the friend who and authority would instantly guarantee the cause that is lacking; would cause the money that is safest to come forth; would send it—and more to company—to the fields and factories to produce

Slavery in  
A VISIT TO THE  
OF MEXICO  
Special Correspondence

THE British are the champion of their flag every man is born hateful, to their way of thinking, the man being should be the slave, opinion the quality of slavery, the slave and his master—the slave, self-respect which is the heritage of humanity, his own desire, making him the owner of a human being so awful that it is far more like the level of a beast than it is to raise a god. If this, in brief, be a fair attitude toward slavery, it will measure, enlightening to the reader, contrast, the argument supported by Mohammedan.

## The Theory of Free-will.

To be frank, the followers of Mohammed have not been brought under the civilization—have no sympathy or compassion expressed in the opening paragraphs of the crusade against slavery is not prehension—it is also above it, with its rights, its limitations, differs fundamentally from that Founder of Christianity. The Christian, as "a child of God and a son of Heaven," believes, if we may say so, that the first step is with him. In other words, he holds the theory that indeed, the source of all his prosperity, that God has given him his own initiative, but not the prescribed power—to forego what he will. Therefore, in calling him a "child of God," he has chosen the title that would depend on his limitations, the other hand, cannot admit the theory of his own free will much. He holds that every true Muslim is a slave of God. In his vocabulary, the word "slave" is missing. The theory of free will is of thought so antagonistic that it is the same meaning as lawlessness to Europe and all its ways, morality and law flourish in a thought it is free, in which women's will is set at naught? Freedom? slaves of God, even when we are told. There is not one creature who is free. It is our predominant will to His will."

## The Spiritual Director.

Many a child is kept illiterate for want of education, because its father is illiterate, a parrcher or a bean-roaster; for the son is a child of his father. This thralldom of body and spirit, is unbearable, but it is better to run the risk of being an outcast than the slave of his father. In his time, the bondage of his spiritual life, he serves no other God than Mammon; however, accepts the guidance of a questioning humility. All might be his "master"—we mean his priest—to be trusted, and the right man to the Mohammedan priest more often ignorant, more selfish, more avaricious than any one of his flock, so told. Poor sheep, they believe him to be God, follow him whithersoever he goes. They are doomed to perish together, predestination, unless these "masters" revise the interpretation they have of his teaching. Mohammed, as a matter of fact, did not draw a too narrow line between the limitations of the human will, his message which need deter a person from accepting the belief that the first way, and there is no doubt that the last is a belief by the whole Muslim world, breathes new life into the body politic, to the imagination an ever-widening responsibility, of human knowledge, of man. It would emancipate every man, pay allegiance to the prophet, and in its widest as well as in its literature, the unredeemed past.

## The Question of Slavery.

But—and this is an all-important question—wrought his main effort to mitigate slavery; it flourished exceedingly, he knew, long before his time, and in his own country he did not, however, succeed in his efforts to stop it. The prophet, from him the following instructions: "On the Friday of Ramazan, you must devote the whole day to the service of God, and to redeeming the slaves you can; and these things you must do may be gracious unto you." The "service" known to the reader, is practiced every Friday in the custom of setting one's slaves free in the congregation of the Muslim Lent. However, though it was not permitted to abolish slavery in a lifetime, far too deeply rooted in the customs, fully realized the oppression to which



garrulous Señora had the blinds up. The huge brass knocker on the door whanged its clamorous challenge for admission in vain. No grinning Pablo appeared as in the days of old. The baker's boy passed by and said: "No more American boarders—Señora gone to Barcelona."

## Free, but Dirty.

That afternoon I met Pablo. His appearance was a reproach upon the good name of liberty. He was a free man, but a dirty one. This fellow was a good servant, and since his early boyhood had done nothing but wear clean linen and shuffle around the shady court and cool rooms of the house where he had worked. I remember his staying out all one night during the American occupation to march in the parades, and how he came home in the morning wet and bedraggled, but full of enthusiasm over the prospect of not having to work any more when the new republic was inaugurated. That was what the politicians told him and he waved his flag so furiously that when he got home there was nothing left but the pole. Now he held out his blistered hands and said: "Señor, I am a trained servant and Señora said I was a good one, but I cannot find a house, I have had to dig in the dirt like a pig or a Chinaman."

Pablo had a married brother who was a teamster and I inquired after him. "Little goods came on the ships. The mule eat its head off and the children they eat the cart," which was merely an odd way of saying that the mule was sold to pay for its feed bill and the children had devoured the food derived from the sale of the vehicle. That the youngsters had really performed the gastronomic feat of eating the cart may well be believed. The Morgan line runs weekly steamers

being carried by the country merchants and the latter by the wholesalers of the jobbing centers. Many of the large planters are being sustained by wholesale houses and bankers, and as a consequence of all this the amount of outstanding debt is enormous. Accumulated capital enabled the major portion of the merchants and others to tide over the late war without serious inconvenience, but a considerable portion of these huddled resources, already depleted by the period of comparative inactivity, was expended in the restoration of sugar estates. The financial interests of the island were ill able to withstand the three years of unfavorable economic conditions during the American intervention, during which period the balance of trade against Cuba amounted to \$45,000,000. The fact that things have grown worse under the new government makes the present situation deplorable indeed."

## Two Views of the Situation.

There is no disputing the fact that economically Cuba is a bird with a broken wing. Whether it is hopelessly disabled is the subject the contending forces are now debating. One element thinks there is no cure for the sick republic except the medicine of annexation. The opposition says that such a suggestion is ridiculous; that the possibility of such a thing is becoming more remote every day. How can Cuba continue on at the rate things are going? To this question the enemies of annexation tell you that it will be better soon. This was the assurance during the war; during the American intervention; at the beginning of the new government; and from time to time as matters have gone from bad to worse. It is becoming threadbare.

Hope and faith and promises are poor things upon which to sustain life and pay one's debts. Empty stomachs

and goods; and would then furnish a ready market for them all. The significant point is her condition is pitiable when it might just as well be the reverse. In time past the excuse was often she was in the grasp of a tyrant, but no such exists now. Her destiny is in her own hands. If and pestilence tread on the heels of the present blame can be attached to nothing but her own procrastination.

There has not been a time within the last years when the Cubans did not turn yearning toward the United States, and now that the thing they prayed is to be had for the asking, they do it in another way. They think they can go it alone. As they have gone it is a sorry mess, because the illustration has failed to inject into the limp and lifeless industry that confidence necessary for it to be claimed the new government has survived in its existence. It is too bad that there was no cause there was no necessity for it. There was no way of preventing it. It will be too bad if the continues to worry along in a half-hearted and way—of little account to herself or anyone else—because there is an easy and effectual remedy.

Cuba has already lost millions by her delay in making her future secure—and it is impossible to grow water that has passed. There is just one way in which the island may have security and prosperity to be lasting, and that is to invite United States in one form or another. Even if the advancing sugar and partial reciprocity result in the here is prophesied it will be a very small dose of medicine a very big ailment. Cuba is bad off and even convalesces under the stimulus of half-way restoratives, is very likely to suffer a relapse. The way for her to get well so she will stay well is in a celebrated doctor called Uncle Sam. Her is a serious case for nostrums or quacks.

FREDERIC J. HAN

to patriotism. Oratory and lack of bread. It is easier to throw cold water on people or to indulge in sarcasm. Their efforts to avert the wave of abuse and their certain consequences are directed to friendship.

Financial condition of the island is most sanguine championing this. When the begin and what the means for conjecture, matter not. Cuba has fed upon freedom and gaunt and worn, many people and especially good like these. Here is possible. The proposed measure to be all its most ardent effort very far-reaching, but half a loaf and Cuba can ill afford to get along.

secret is that this rich little island in the dark, losing power to their graves in mind, when so near to them, makes, is the friend whose constantly guarantees the conclusion the money that is hidden and send it—and more to be had and factories to produce

## Slavery in Islam.

### A VISIT TO THE SLAVE MARKET OF MECCA.

Special Correspondence of the London Post.

THE British are the champions of freedom; under their flag every man is born free. Nothing is more hateful, to their way of thinking, than that one human being should be the slave of another. In their opinion the quality of slavery is to brutalize both the slave and his master—the slave, by depriving him of the self-respect which is the heritage of every man who is free to choose his own career and to rule, within the limits of humanity, his own destiny; and the master, by making him the owner of a human soul—a responsibility so awful that it is far more likely to lower him to the level of a beast than it is to raise him to the height of a god. If this, in brief, be a fair statement of the British attitude toward slavery, it will be interesting and, in a measure, enlightening to the reader to follow, by way of contrast, the argument supported by the ordinary Mohammedan.

#### The Theory of Free Will.

To be frank, the followers of the Prophet—those who have not been brought under the influence of European civilization—have no sympathy whatever with the opinions expressed in the opening paragraph. The British crusade against slavery is not only beyond their comprehension—it is also above it. Their outlook on life, with its rights, its limitations, and its responsibilities, differs fundamentally from that of the followers of the Founder of Christianity. The Christian, who speaks of himself as "a child of God and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven," believes, if we misinterpret him not, that the first step is with him, and the road with God. In other words, he holds the inspiring belief, which is, indeed, the source of all his worldly progress and his prosperity, that God has given him the right to act of his own initiative, but not the power—or only a circumscribed power—to foresee whether his actions will lead him. Therefore, in calling himself "a child of God," he has chosen the title that would best express his independence and his limitations. The Mohammedan, on the other hand, cannot admit that he has the power to move of his own free will much less the right to do so. He holds that every true Muslim is, and must be, "the slave of God." In his vocabulary, the word freedom is missing. The theory of free will is to the Muslim trend of thought so antagonistic that it has come to bear much the same meaning as lawlessness. Hence his aversion to Europe and all its ways. "How," he asks, "can morality and law flourish in a continent in which man is free, in which women are free, in which God's will is not at naught? Freedom? I say we are all the slaves of God, even when we are the slaves of other men. There is not one creature who is free to act. Only the master is free. It is our predestined lot to be submissive to His will."

#### The Spiritual Director.

Many a child is kept illiterate for no other reason than because its father is illiterate. If the father is a pea-parcher or a bean-roaster, the son must be a pea-parcher or a bean-roaster; for the son is nothing more than the child of his father. This thralldom, to a lad of originality and spirit, is unbearable, but he must either endure it, or run the risk of being an outcast. Thus the son is the slave of his father. In his turn, the father is under the bondage of his spiritual director, who too often serves no other God than Mammon. The true Muslim, however, accepts the guidance of his "master" with unquestioning humility. All might go well with him if his "master"—we mean his priest—were always a man to be trusted, and the right man to lead. Unfortunately the Mohammedan priest more often than not is more ignorant, more selfish, more avaricious, more unscrupulous than any one of his flock, so he envies the whole world. Poor sheep, they, believing him to be the shepherd of God, follow him whithersoever he may lead them. They are doomed to perish together on the rock of predestination, unless these "masters" can be brought to revise the interpretation they have put on their prophet's teaching. Mohammed, as a matter of fact, was careful not to draw a too narrow line between the scope and the limitations of the human will. There is nothing in his message which need deter a progressive Muslim from accepting the belief that the first step is with him always, and there is no doubt that the acceptance of such a belief by the whole Muslim world would go far to breathe new life into the body politic. For it would give to the imagination an ever-widening vision of human responsibility, of human knowledge, and of human destiny. It would emancipate every race that is proud to pay allegiance to the prophet, and would make slavery, in its widest as well as in its literal sense, a curse of the unredeemed past.

#### The Question of Slavery.

But—and this is an all-important point—the prophet wrought his manly utmost to mitigate the ill-effects of slavery; it flourished exceedingly, as every schoolboy knows, long before his time, and in other countries besides his own; but, thanks to Mohammed's laws, the lot of the slaves of Islam was, and is still, immensely happier than was ever that of the slaves of pagan Rome or of Christian North America. It is related that Abdullah Ansari went one day to visit the prophet, and received from him the following instructions: "On this the last Friday of Ramazan, you must devote yourself to 'taking leave' of the month, and to redeeming as many slaves as you can; and these things you must do in order that God may be gracious unto you." The "leave-taking," be it known to the reader, is practised every year, but the old custom of setting one's slaves free on the last day of the congregation of the Muslim Lent has completely died out. However, though it was not possible for Mohammed to abolish slavery in a lifetime, the system being too deeply rooted in the customs of the country, he fully realized the oppression to which the slaves were

subjected, and left nothing undone which would ameliorate their fate.

#### The Question of Ransom.

Thus, in Sura xxiv of the Koran, entitled "Light," it is written: "And unto such of your slaves as desire a written instrument allowing them to redeem themselves on the payment of a certain sum, write one. If ye know good in them; that is, if ye have found them faithful, and have reason to believe they will fulfill their engagement; and give them likewise of the riches of God which He hath given you, either by bestowing on them of your own substance or by abating them a part of their ransom." Some commentators believe the last admonition to be addressed not only to the masters but to Muslims in general, making it an obligation on them all to assist those who have obtained their liberty and paid their ransom, either by giving the ransomed slaves of their own stock, or by admitting them to have a share in the public alms. One of the Imams, as we read in a Shi'ah book of traditions, put a very generous interpretation on the Prophet's words; for on the approach of the Hidj Day he would buy as many slaves as he could afford to set free—a signal and heartening proof that Mohammed had not preached in vain. But, alas! in these modern days a slave is rarely allowed to buy his freedom—unless, indeed, he be utterly worthless as a servant—until such time as his master is dead. A good Muslim either releases his slaves on his deathbed, having no further use for their services, or makes provision for their redemption in his will. The money and the belongings which they may have amassed, as well as they themselves are during his lifetime his inalienable property, and, therefore, on the first day of the month of Shawwal he must, on paying his Zikrat (that is, one-tenth of his gross estate,) include therein the purchase price of his slaves and the value of their hoards.

#### Low State of Morality.

Another instance of the Prophet's solicitude for the best welfare of the slaves must not be omitted here. In his reverence for virtue he took such steps as would, to a certain extent, guard the female slaves from the indecency of their masters. If the masters have deteriorated morally, less than one might expect from the burden of their responsibility and the force of their temptation, dealing as far as in them lies with kindness by their slaves, what can be said in respect of the morality of the unfortunate slaves themselves? We will allow the living wit of the Shah's Court to answer the question. This jester, in a play modelled on the European drama, has chosen for his hero a negro slave by name Pistachio, to whom he attributes the lowest traits of ignorance and cunning. Pistachio is the evil genius of the family. He turns the house into a secret gambling hell. He brings about a liaison between his master's daughter and a suitor rejected by her parents; and, by winning his mistress's favor, excites the apprehension and jealousy of her husband. Every act of treachery is committed under the cloak of folly. His perversity has no limit, and his ingratitude no end. Making every allowance for reasonable exaggeration, we have in Pistachio a type of what an Oriental slave too often is. For there is no manner of doubt that a man, born and bred in slavery, knowing next to nothing of the refining influence of education, is more apt to represent rather the worse, than the better, side of human character. Some slaves there are, doubtless, who, like Arab horses, are surpassingly faithful to their masters, but there are others—perhaps more numerous—who, in the effrontery of deceit and moral degradation, could not be matched by the most thankless race in the sink of hypocrisy. Of the majority connecting the extreme types whose portraits we have sketched, two things may be said with almost unquestionable certainty. They are self-willed and effeminate when young, and indolent and self-willed when old. In their youth, provided they be good-looking, they are regarded with suspicion by their masters, if they are male, and with jealousy by their mistresses if they are female. They live, whether they be men or women, in the strength-sapping seclusion of the harems, and hence, for one reason, their lack of such qualities as go to the making of healthy manhood. For intellect they must be placed not much above the level of the dog—in fact, if the dog could speak he would put in his claim to the higher rank.

Go to the slave market of Mecca. See for yourself the condition of the human chattels. You will find them, thanks to the vigilance of the British cruisers, less numerous, and consequently more expensive, than they were in former years; but there they are flung pell-mell in the open square.

#### The Female Slave Narcissus.

One group, that of a mother and daughter, excited my sympathy. The girl, unthinking, giddy, broke every now and then into shrill laughter. In her mirth, more terrible to witness than grief, it seemed as though she would while away the hours of exciting expectation. For the girl was bent on winning a master; slavery had for her no terror, a mother no reclaiming tie. I watched the mother's face, which was bare. Every time her daughter laughed the nerves twinged all over it, and then grew rigid. It was plain, to the sympathetic eye, that she had forced herself to rejoice in her own anguish—her daughter's unconcern, telling herself, it may be, that, though her own pain would soon be the greater, her daughter's would be so much the less. The one, dreading the parting, disguised her secret anguish, or found her consolation in her child's heartlessness; the other, who could not conceal her anxiety lest she should be overlooked, was innocent of a qualm. The dealer, standing by, cried out: "Come and buy, the first fruits of the season, delicate, fresh and green; come and buy, strong and useful, faithful and honest. Come and buy." The day of sacrifice was past, and the richer pilgrims in their brightest robes gathered round. One among them singled out the girl. They entered a booth together. The mother was left behind. One word she uttered, or was it a moan of inarticulate grief? I know not, but it seemed to me a cry of a broken heart. The girl came back. The dealer, when the bargaining was over, said to the purchaser: "I sell to you this property of mine, the female slave Narcissus, for the sum of £40." "And I," replied the pilgrim, "agree to pay you £40 for

your property, Narcissus." The bargain was clinched. This time the mother's despair was voiceless.

#### Distribution and Price of Slaves.

Most of the slaves, male and female, came from Nubia and from Abyssinia. I tried my best to determine the extent of the traffic at Mecca, but in a country where the census is unknown, where every nobleman is an independent ruler, and where the revenue cannot be calculated with any degree of accuracy, I found it impossible to form even a working hypothesis as to the number of human beings that are sold yearly in the city of God. That the trade by sea is on the decrease is certain; but many a slave escapes from the clutch of the British cruisers owing to the shallow waters of the Red Sea and to the fact that the pursuer cannot go ashore. Moreover, the overland route is always open. I was told that the generality of the richer pilgrims commemorate the sacramental journey by buying at least one slave, and often two. The price varied. A woman slave, if she were good to behold, fetched by far the higher price—from £20 to £80. Men slaves could be bought for sums varying from £15 to £40. The children-in-arms were sold with their mothers, an act of mercy; but those that could feed themselves had to take their chances. More often than not they were separated from their mothers, which gave rise to scenes I would willingly forget if I could.

## IN SOUTHERN WATERS.

### ABOUT A PART OF UNCLE SAM'S POSSESSIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

From a Special Correspondent.

ISLAND OF VIEQUES (Santa Isabel) Dec. 5, 1902.—To reach Culebra from the Porto Rican coast, there is but one way, and that is by sailboat. One may take from San Juan the small steamer of the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company to Pajardo or to Vieques, and from either of the latter go by small sailing craft. These boats are none of them above ten or fifteen tons' burden and only a few carry awnings, so one must pass over twenty miles of sea, exposed to the spray and the heat of the torrid sun. Such boats as are large enough to be comfortable charge such exorbitant prices for their services that none but the wealthy can afford the privilege of sailing in them. In Vieques one finds a boat leaving every morning, but it is very often crowded to the safety limit.

From where I sit at the heliograph station in this place, one may very plainly see the dark mass of Culebra close at hand to the northward, chrome green in color, and with its broad beach line gleaming like a yellow ribbon between rock and sea.

With ordinary opera glasses the white and ochre hulls and upperworks of the battleships which lie outside the harbor may be clearly distinguished, while upon the horizon trailing wreaths of smoke appear as the dispatch boats pass to and fro.

Vieques Island is one of the gems of the Antillean chain, although it is small in proportion to its area; it is a much more valuable possession to Uncle Sam than its overshadowing neighbor, Porto Rico. It is barely twenty miles in length, with a mean width of from seven to eight miles. It has almost every acre under cultivation and pasture. The annual yield of sugar is some 60,000 bags, and also some very fine tobacco and small fruits are found here, although the latter articles are not exported. In the breeding of cattle and horses Vieques holds the first rank in the West Indies. It has sent these to all the neighboring islands and to many other lands of the Western Hemisphere for many years, and still sends out its cattle, but within the past hundred years the horse market has become so depressed that few ponies are now sold, and the planters are generally considering what to do with their herds.

The land-owners are limited here to a very few, mostly Frenchmen, although there are a few Spaniards. One proprietor has nearly 8000 acres. Of small freeholders, there are perhaps not twenty in the entire island, and there are but 120 taxpayers altogether.

The history of the place was part of that of the archipelago, and the land was at various times claimed by the French, English and Spanish. The French occupied it long enough to leave their descendants here and to implant their names among the people.

Santa Isabel, the only town on Vieques, is a quaint and picturesque old place embowered in trees.

Above it, upon a commanding height, is an old fort, now occupied by the Insular Police, which is called locally "Silver Fort," the name being due to a tradition that so large a sum was expended upon it by its builders that the Spanish King expressed it as his opinion that its towers and bastions were made of the white metal.

The most remarkable feature of the place is its public cistern, which lies under the central plaza; and has a very great depth. This means of water supply is necessary, as there are no rivers upon the island, and only one or two very small springs.

The waters lying between the islands of Vieques, Culebra and the Porto Rican coast are so filled with small islands and reefs of rock, both volcanic and coral, that they form scarcely more than a series of large lagoons. Navigation in such waters becomes extremely dangerous.

There is considerable sickness among the blue jackets in the fleet, owing to the sudden change of climate, etc., but not enough to warrant the rumor that is going around that the maneuvers will be postponed.

I leave here today for Culebra, where it is said that Admiral Dewey has arrived, and no doubt definite news can be obtained.

A. H. HERSEY.

The little sharp vexations,

And the briars that catch and fret,

Why not take all to the Helper?

Who has never failed us yet?

And leaving all our weakness

With the One divinely strong,

Forget that we bore the burden

And carry away the song.

—[Phillips Brooks.

then furnish a ready all. The significant point is when it might just as well the excuse was offered of a tyrant, but no such my in her own hands. If on the heels of the present ed to nothing but her own

a time within the last he did not turn yearning eyes, and now that the thing for had for the asking, they know they can go it alone. As a sorry mess, because the inject into the limp and confidence necessary for its government has survived the too bad that there was a crimp necessity for it. There was it will be too bad if the long in a half-hearted and to herself or anyone else—easy and effectual remedy. set millions by her delay is and it is impossible to grime.

There is just one way in security and prosperity the to invite United States author. Even if the advancing prosperity result in the benefit a very small dose of medicine Cuba is bad off and even stimulus of half-way—likely to suffer a relapse. The all so well stay well in a called Uncle Sam. Her strums of quacks.

FREDERIC J. HASS



and we chanced to encounter him. though we were having trouble with

deep cut, and we came to the track, so close as we rounded a sharp alarm at so strange a him, perhaps angered we were, he roared and off he charged us at

other than a laughing could soon enable us to at the wind had been off, and he held his own quarter mile and he. We had no firearms either revolver, which sh game; and then, we off buffalo bulls.

“this may prove a you see that the wind on, and our assailant seemed to feel surer of

it, “why, in the name the hurricane we had out devil behind quick

not leaving him be- set gaining on us, and

and strained every distance between us, me on with increased to within three feet of able we rolled out on loss to us that he did go, and he fell through

and Mac panted “Faith! on leavant the Missouri, seemed to be chased in

kept up strong enough ing; then, at a point, off River it died down the balance of the front of the Headquar- a o'clock, and I think to say that we were awful people. I never up of 200 miles straight or without the use of that we made the trip our running time was

of citizens who re- ceived so entertainingly to the time of leaving, as reported by tele- to meet the ex-soldier, to trip. He agreed with me, except that when I left, with a sly twinkle time since dinin' an' I spied, but faith 'twas

A. L'UNGER.

#### HOUSES.

one is limited, the limit of the street on which could be better. Hy- should find its way into the broad thorough- esthetic point of view, where a house of two or of twenty? Hence, symmetry about Paris house of twenty-five facing the Arc de be spent in New York or Library. The archi- and men of taste. They do honor to the city. a small garden horizon, the houses of which of a reasonable height; the neighboring ground while that before ten houses will have given

Surrounded by these insignificant, and the stayed.

are also very strict certain streets uniform the case, for instance, a bordered by arcades: Vendome. We like the and that very fine effects and uniform! —[Jean

#### THEIR.

at heart, at all time, next part, least they mine, art would be, the love would grow, did not see would love them so.

no regret, or of joy we spent, would forget the joy we lent, could fail, “twist you and me, to result, my gift with thee.

San Fran- cisco Springs Gazette.

## “The Little Feller.”

### How HE BROUGHT SUNSHINE TO A LOVELESS HOME.

By a Special Contributor.

MISS PRISCILLA JARVIS pushed back her sewing spectacles and put on her seeing ones. She leaned forward into the fading wintry light and peered from the window as Abijah Wilson's old white horse and wagon came to a stop before her gate.

Abijah's business was “driving the stage,” which consisted in daily trips to the nearest railway station for the mail and it was Abijah who brought, along with the limp mailbag, any stray passenger who had landed at Hickory Mills and found no other way of reaching the Promised Land.

The Promised Land, a narrow but fertile valley inhabited by perhaps half a hundred families, had been Miss Priscilla's home all her life, and here she sat in her rug-carpeted sitting-room and peered out curiously as Abijah's well-known equipage stopped at her gate.

“Well, I declare!” said Miss Priscilla to herself. “I don't know what on earth Abijah Wilson is coming in here for! I ain't ordered nothin' from the Mills. I ain't got to have no Thanksgiving dinner.”

Abijah lifted down from the wagon a small boy of six or six years and, giving him a big kindly hand, led him up the path to the door.

Miss Priscilla had bounded to her feet in consternation. “A young one!” she breathed as her lips tightened. And still she did, not suspect the truth.

She opened the door and Abijah stepped in, leading the little fellow, who looked scared and white in the gathering dusk. Miss Priscilla hastily lit a lamp and set it on the table.

By its rays she saw a tiny slip of a boy, with big soft blue eyes and yellow hair which curled and clung all over his small head. She looked at Abijah with a stern question in her eyes.

Abijah sat down and lifted the child to his knee. “Well,” said he, “I've brought ye some company for Thanksgiving. This little feller was set off over to the Mills with this here ticket sewed onto his little coat, when I read it, says I to myself, says I, ‘Well, that's all creation! A boy for Priscilla Jarvis!’ says I, says I to help her eat Thanksgiving dinner! My, my!”

Miss Priscilla adjusted her glasses and leaned forward to read the card which had been carefully stitched to the boy's shabby little coat.

“This is Joseph Jarvis, aged five years, from Baltimore, Md. He is traveling alone to the home of his aunt, Miss Priscilla Jarvis, Promised Land, nearest railway station, Hickory Mills. He is an orphan. Please be kind to him.”

Miss Priscilla stared at Abijah with uncomprehending eyes.

“I reckon it's John Henry's boy, Priscilla,” said Abijah. “I recollect John Henry, this little feller looks awfully like him—same color eyes, same kind o' yellow hair. I guess it's John Henry's kid, all right. For little feller, all alone in the world—no ma, no pa, no nothin'!”

The big man folded his arms closely around the slight little form, and the child snuggled to him. Miss Priscilla knew not what to do or say. She seemed dazed and cold like one in a dream. It was all so sudden—so terrible—this dropping of a bomb shell into her quiet, orderly, methodical life! She did not like children. She never felt at home with them and, as a rule, they did not like her. To Miss Priscilla this sudden visitation seemed nothing less than a calamity.

“Well,” she said at last, “I never shirked my duty yet, Abijah Wilson, an' I s'pose I ain't goin' to now. I do not doubt but that is John Henry's child, for he only favors him in his looks—but law me! Whatever is goin' to do with a young one around under foot I don't know!”

Abijah laughed. “Do?” he said; “why, jest natchelly the little feller an' learn to talk baby talk an' make him happy! Poor little feller! Come all alone the way from Baltimore! Good land! that must be off onto three hundred mile! Wal, if jest goes to show

no kind hearts there is in the world, after all. Looky

at his little pockets all stuffed out with things

he has given him—candy an' peanuts an' popcorn an' chewin' gum! Good land, if he ain't sick before

min' I'll miss my guess! But meby he ain't et much

of the stuff, after all. I guess he ain't. He'd probly

put some warm milk first rate, wouldn't ye, Joey?”

The child showed his little white teeth in a sudden smile. “Joey!” This was the first time he had heard his little name since he left the kind-hearted neighbor woman who had kissed him and put him on the train.

“That was what ‘muzzer’ had always called him. All those folks on the train who had filled his pockets with good things had called him “Joseph” or “Joey.” One woman had called him “darling” as she gently brushed his yellow curls and washed his candy-faced face.

Abijah rose to go, but the boy clung to him, to Abijah's mingled embarrassment and delight.

“Now, now, Joey!” he said. “I've got to be joggin' on to Aunt Priscilla's lap, like a good boy. Miss Priscilla's goin' to be awful good to ye, Joey.”

He slipped quickly out of the house, and the boy, after standing in silence for a minute, climbed upon the bed and sat there, with his small throat swelling. He was not going to cry if he could help it, but this stern-faced woman who couldn't smile—what did she know about little boys?

The little fellow was desperately homesick. He thought of the kind-faced neighbor woman who had been so good to “muzzer,” of the people on the train, that big, homely man who had let him drive all the way from the station and had put his arm round him more than once with a protecting hug.

Miss Priscilla, looking at him, saw to her dismay two tears come stealing out of the blue eyes and the pluck with which he kept himself from crying.

He got up and went out of the room. The hired man

had just brought in the milk, warm and foamy, and she filled a glass for the child.

When she gave it to him awkwardly, he drank it eagerly, for he was faint and hungry with the long, cold ride from the Mills. He drank a second glass as eagerly, but would eat nothing, and soon fell asleep in his chair, his yellow head drooping pathetically.

Miss Priscilla, with a grim smile on her lips, searched through the rusty valise Abijah had brought, and found a little nightgown whose dainty needlework spoke of a mother's love.

She managed to undress the sleepy child and put him in her own bed. A strange tugging had already begun at her heartstrings, as she looked at the little round face, with its halo of yellow curls and its drooping mouth. She sat on the bed and studied it attentively. Yes, it was like John Henry as he was when a boy. How well she remembered the little brother, with his mischievous ways and his fun-loving heart! Yes, here was the identical little birthmark on the temple that John Henry had had—a tiny, leaf-shaped, scarlet spot! And John Henry's hair had had a cowlick just like this, and these were John Henry's very curls. But the mouth and the tapering fingers and the little shell-like ears—they must be the gifts of that unknown woman in the South—the child's mother.

Thanksgiving passed like any other day with nothing extra for dinner, nor did Miss Priscilla go to church as she usually did. Somehow she shrank from appearing in public with the child. A sense of shame, strange and unaccountable, kept her within doors. Miss Priscilla was not a favorite in the Promised Land, and she knew it. People laughed at her behind her back for her old-fashioned ways, her closeness in money matters, and her seeming antipathy to children. She knew that Abijah Wilson had spread from one end of the valley to the other the news of her new possession, and her sensitive spirit imagined the clumsy jokes that were being cracked over what had befallen her. For to Miss Priscilla it still seemed as great a calamity as if her great barn had been struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

The child was very lonely. The grave, silent woman who sat and sewed or read her Bible was not like that gay, girlish little mother who had played with him and had rolicked like another little boy—until that sad day when she had wearily lain down upon her bed and the doctor had come.

Miss Priscilla did what she thought her duty. She even brought her bag of clothespins and gave them to the boy to play with. But it was listless work, playing alone, and Miss Priscilla was glad when Abijah stopped, the day after Thanksgiving, and took the boy along with him on his daily trip to Hickory Mills.

Her heart suffered a sharp little pang of jealousy as she saw the little fellow gayly dancing along by Abijah's side down to the gate and noted the bright sparkle of his face as Abijah put the reins into the small hands.

“That man's a natural-born father!” said Miss Priscilla to herself. “Why ain't I a natural-born mother, I'd like to know! I want to love the child an' make him happy, but I don't know how.”

The days slipped away till the week before Christmas. People in the Promised Land had grown accustomed to seeing Miss Priscilla with the child, for she had overcome her shrinking fears and taken him regularly to church. But the relation between the two was scarcely warmer than at first. She called him “Joseph,” and the child secretly rebelled against the formal name. He wanted to be called “Joey,” and loved and kissed and cuddled at bedtime, and have stories told him—not the stiff, old-fashioned ones that Miss Priscilla had read out of a big book she had, but real stories of bears and panthers and Indians and all such delightful things!

The only real joy the child had was in his friendship for Abijah. It was a great happiness to him to drive the old white horse to the Mills, to sit alone on the high seat while Abijah did his errands. To be sure the horse was as steady as a clock, but the boy felt a great responsibility as he held the reins.

Little by little the ice thawed from Miss Priscilla's heart. The years had brought bitterness and disappointment, and she had shut herself out from human love and sympathy, caring for nobody and apparently thankful that no one cared for her.

But the daily presence of the child had gradually softened that hard shell of reserve, and her heart was growing almost young again. She caught herself whispering tender little words as she leaned over and tucked the quilt in the little bed she had bought for Joey. She even kissed him sometimes when he was asleep and put her fingers gently through his tempting curls.

One night she asked him what his mother and he had done at Christmas time in their little home down South and the boy brightened up like sunshine.

“Oh, des the nicest times me an' muzzer had!” he said, clasping his small hands together. “Des Christmas trees an' hang-up-your-stockin's an' some meat, for dinner an'—an'—puddin'! An' neen me an' muzzer we'd desa hug an' hug' an' be s'prised at what ole Sandy Claws bringed us, an'—oh, everything!”

“An' what did you have on the Christmas tree, Joseph?” asked Miss Priscilla, “nice things like candy an' top an' ballin' an' mouth organs an' picture books?”

The child looked at her.

“No,” he said simply, “nuffin' but desa gingerbread, mens an' horses, an' little doggies, an' popcorn an' kind o' shiny things. Once,” he went on impressively, “once me got a new pair shoes, me did, an' some red stockin's! An' muzzer, she say wasn't ole Sandy Claws good to poor little boys?”

Miss Priscilla decided to have a Christmas tree for the boy. She worked at her piano stealthily and sent by Abijah to the Mills to buy certain toys and treasures a small boy would like. Abijah entered into the scheme heartily and stipulated that he be present at the festivities.

Abijah was an old bachelor. He lived with a married sister and a houseful of boys and girls. Everyone liked Abijah, and Miss Priscilla felt his heart warming to him, of late, because of his kindness to her boy. Her boy! Yes, she had begun to call him so in her heart.

Abijah called one day and left the boy in charge of the old white horse.

“Tell ye what, Priscilla,” he said, “let's do the hull thing an' git up a Christmas tree for the whole Prom-

ised Land! I'll help ye all I can. I'll get ye the hand-somest tree I can find, an' fix it for ye, an' help buy the trimmin's for it. I'll pop the corn an' get Sally to make the gingerbread things, an' I'll jest whisper around for all the folks to come up here Christmas Eve an' bring their presents an' fix 'em on the tree. Let's give the little feller a surprise party! I'll rig up in some outlandish duds an' a false face and play Santa Claus, an' come a-stompin' in an'—gee! won't the little feller look, though? What do ye say, now?”

Miss Priscilla almost gasped. “All the folks in the Promised Land right in here on my clean carpets? My soul an' body! Folks'll think I'm plumb crazy!”

But in the end she yielded. Hers was the largest house in the valley, and she was proud of its neatness. Perhaps she was not averse to showing it to some of the less thrifty or tidy housekeepers.

At any rate the tree was smuggled into the big square parlor, while the boy was at a neighbor's, and then began the preparations. Miss Priscilla was surprised at the glow and warmth she felt at heart. Why, this was better—yes, a thousand times, better—than shutting herself up in her shell and thinking of her troubles!

Christmas Eve came, and the old doorbell began to peal. The boy in his little new suit ran to the door and ushered in a family party who were mysteriously bundled off upstairs by Miss Priscilla. Another and another party arrived, till the house was full and the little fellow's eyes were wide with wonder. And Miss Priscilla, with a new pink ribbon round her neck and her best white apron on, was everywhere, smiling and talking and smuggling mysterious parcels into the parlor. What could it all mean?

At eight o'clock there came a mighty ring at the door-bell, and when the child ran to open the door, there, towering above him, big and wonderful, with jolly red face, long white whiskers and red coat trimmed with fur, stood—wonder of wonders—old Santa Claus himself!

The child flew at him, screaming and laughing in the wildest delight, clinging to the long legs and crying at the top of his voice—“Sandy Claws! Sandy Claws! Sandy Claws!”

Santa Claus lifted him to his shoulder and marched in, with his great voice shouting out orders for all the children to troop into the parlor.

The parlor looked like Fairyland! There stood the tree, beautiful with a hundred burning candies and gay with every color. A hush fell over the crowd of children. Not one had suspected the event and the surprise was complete.

Then the fun began. Miss Priscilla gave the boy her little sharp shears and, perched upon Santa Claus's shoulder, he clipped off the presents upon its highest branches. Santa Claus read the names in his biggest voice, and the eager children crowded forward to receive their gifts. Even the elders were not forgotten, and Miss Priscilla received a fluffy white shawl which Santa Claus threw across her shoulders with a smile. She did not guess then that Santa Claus himself had purchased the gift and smuggled it upon the tree with the greatest secrecy.

It was a great success. At ten o'clock everyone went home. Miss Priscilla undressed a sleepy little boy and tucked him into bed with a motherly kiss. And she called him “Joey.” Somehow the dear little name slipped on unawares and seemed very natural. It was the happiest Christmas Eve of her life.

A month later old Mrs. Jenkins tapped on her window to her friend, Mrs. Padgett, as she was passing by. She raised the window a little and called “Come in a minute, Sary. I've got some news for ye!” and Sary lost no time in coming in.

“They do say,” went on Mrs. Jenkins, as Mrs. Padgett sat down, breathless with her haste, “that there's goin' to be a weddin' in the Promised Land. Now, who on earth do you guess it is?”

She waited triumphantly while her friend shook her head.

“Can't guess? Wal, I don't blame ye, for it does beat all creation! I hate to tell ye, for I like to keep folks guessin', but you'd never guess in the wide world! They do say it's Priscilla Jarvis an' Abijah Wilson! Now, what do ye think? Ain't that astonishin'?”

“Well, I should remark!” said Mrs. Padgett; “that does beat all! Them two old folks! But land suz! I think it's the best thing could happen to 'em! How do ye s'pose it come about?”

“Wal, now, Sary,” said Mrs. Jenkins, “I tell ye what I think. I jest believe it's all on account of that little feller that lives with Priscilla! I've heerd she's jest bound up in that little feller an' Abijah's the same way. I guess they wouldn't never have took no notice of one another if it hadn't been for that little feller!”

“Well, well!” said Mrs. Padgett, untying her purple bonnet strings, “you keep it dretful warm in here Mis' Jenkins an' I'll have to loosen up my bunnit strings. But land land! I never s'posed that old maid would ever take up with a man but I declare I've often wondered why Abijah didn't get married. He'll make a dretful good man for Priscilla an' the best kind o' father for that boy, an' I know it!”

“Wal, now, Sary,” said Mrs. Jenkins, in conclusion, “it's surprising, ain't it an' I tell ye I know it wouldn't never have happened if it hadn't been for that little feller!”

HARRIET CROCKER LE ROY.

#### A SHORTHAND TYPEWRITER.

Attempts to combine stenography and typewriting have not been very successful hitherto, but it is claimed that the problem has now been solved by a Frenchman, M. Lafaurie, in a machine named by him, “the stenodactyl.” In this machine, there are only ten keys, one for each finger, and the position of the fingers remains the same throughout the writing, the different sounds being written by depressing different combinations of keys. In this way, sixty-two sounds can be registered, which are found to be sufficient for phonetic writing. The left hand writes the consonants and the right hand the vowels, and as the hands are employed simultaneously, each movement of the two writes a syllable. The speed is thus trebled, and an operator who can write seventy words a minute on an ordinary typewriter can do 200 words on the “stenodactyl.” It is claimed that this type of instrument is destined to come into wide use and that it will practically solve the problem of a universal or international system of stenography.—[January Success.



## Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM  
VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for *The Times*.

They Salted the Bible.

"BUT the best story of a 'salted' mine I ever heard had quite another ending. This time it was the real, genuine miners who did the work, and the game was played not on the 'big four'—Mackay, Flood, Fair and O'Brien—but on a mine owner named Julien, a shrewd Irishman, who rarely got the worst of it, even in the swiftest company.

Julien had three trusted miners who ran the diamond drill with which he did prospecting for stock jobbing purposes. But these three miners got infected with the stock speculation virus. On one occasion, when they were holding a considerable quantity of stock for a big rise, the three put their heads together and 'salted' the bore in their drill with a lot of gold-bearing dirt. Julien had it assayed, looked at the result with a chuckle, and sent out to buy up all the stock offered. As a result, his own miners unloaded on him at a big profit. Then when the drift was run no pocket of pay dirt was found, and, consequently, Julien lost a considerable sum of money. At once he smelled a rat, and, without delay, he sent for the three men who ran the diamond drill.

First he had the suspected three into his private office and examined them one by one. Each of them swore that he was innocent even of any remote intention of deceiving his employer. They had had no hand in 'salting' the bore, and if it had been done it was without their consent or knowledge.

Not even then was Julien satisfied. He called them all together and declared that he was going to put them under oath. Each of the three men was a good Irish Catholic, as was Julien, and he proceeded to appeal to them from that standpoint.

The three professed themselves ready to take any oath Julien demanded.

A Bible was produced, and, one after the other, the three men put their left hands on the book, and, with right hands uplifted, declared themselves absolutely innocent of 'salting' the bore or having anything to do with it. Their declaration was bound by all the most solemn oaths which are sacred to men who believe as they do.

Finally Julien told them he was ready to take their statements and dismissed them.

"I believe those men," he said, after they had gone out. "They all believe as I do, and I'm sure not one of them would dare to put his hand on the Holy Bible and take the oaths they have taken if he was lying. I can't help believing every word they have said."

Then Mr. Julien got up from his chair and attempted to lift the big Bible on which the oaths had been taken, for the purpose of replacing it on its proper shelf. As he did so, the cover came off, and the whole inside of the book dropped down on the floor. Julien stooped down for it and picked it up. As he did so, his eyes fell on the title page. It read: "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

"Look at this!" he cried, as he held it up in sight of everybody in the room. "Look at this! Those villains have 'salted' the Bible."

Julien did nothing more about it. Only he changed the gang in charge of the diamond drill in a few days and put the foxy three at work in a drift where they would have no further chance to tamper with the stock market. —[Chicago Tribune.]

Ed. Gasser's Traveling Lake.

"BATH stared us in the face," said Col. Gasser, as he relit his pipe and quaffed from his foaming mug. "There we were in the midst of that trackless desert, without food or water, our horses dead from exhaustion and starvation, and, so far as we knew, a hundred miles from help of any kind. It was no use to struggle any further; we were doomed to die and we knew it. We crept into our covered wagon and lay down to await the end. Suddenly my companion, an old Indian, sat up and listened intently.

"It's going to rain!" he gasped through his parched lips.

"Rain?" said I. "Why, man, it hasn't rained on this forsaken spot since Noah stepped off the ark!"

"Why you cactus-whiskered tenderfoot!" said he, swaring at me savagely, "you never saw it rain in your life like it does out here! Of course this dry sand drinks it right up, but you'd better believe that when it does rain it comes down like somebody had cut a gash in the sky. I only hope it don't miss us! He looked through the back curtains and yelled:

"Hold on tight! It's coming and we're right in the path of it!"

"By the time he was through speaking, there was such a roar that I could scarcely hear him and I crept back to look out for myself. Gentlemen, I never saw such a sight in my life! Coming right toward us, with the speed of an express train, was a tumbling, foaming, white and blue streak that ran right up into the sky and looked for all the world like a front view of Niagara Falls, only higher. In a second it was upon us and I grabbed the sides of the wagon, as the bed was jerked off the running gear and began to bob around like a mouse in a storm at sea. The motion and the roar kept right up and by and by, when I got my senses together, I brushed the water out of my eyes and looked over at my companion. I never did see a man so happy. I hollered over and yelled in his ear:

"This rain stays an awful long time in one place, don't it?"

"Hold still, you idiotic son of a locoed Plute," he bawled back. "Don't wriggle around so or you'll bob our boat off the lake! This rain ain't stayin' in one spot; it's travelin' a hundred miles an hour and we're goin' right along with it!"

"Gentlemen, it was the truth! That rain storm swept

across that desert in a swath only about forty feet wide and it came down so fast the sand couldn't soak it up, so it just piled up in a little traveling lake, about forty feet square. Just behind us, of course, it spread out and was soaked up in an instant after the storm was past, but right where the deluge was falling the lake was about four to six feet thick and on this lake we were swept along at the most reckless pace I ever traveled, before or since. For nearly an hour this remarkable storm continued until, all at once, our frail bark crashed into some trees. We had an ugly smashup, but we were saved!"

"I wonder," diffidently suggested the new member of the George Washington Club, "why that wagon bed didn't fill up and sink."

"My son," said Col. Gasser, graciously, "the explanation is simple. There was a board missing in the bottom of the wagon bed and the water ran out at the bottom as fast as it came in at the top!" G. R. C.

The Preacher and the Fish.

REV. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY, the minister-author, has a country house on the Delaware, and is very fond of the shad that run up this broad stream in the spring and early summer.

The fishermen of the neighborhood are aware of Mr. Brady's weakness, and take pains to cater to it. They never fail, on the first spring casting of the seine, to present one of their largest shad to the clergyman.

But last spring the first cast was made on a Sunday, and the fishermen hesitated, therefore, about making Mr. Brady their usual gift. Finally, though, they decided to risk it, and one of their number called at the Brady residence with a fine shad.

"Mr. Brady," he said, "I took the liberty of bringing you this fish."

"Thank you, Tom. Thank you," said the minister, and he relieved the other of the shad.

"Only I must tell you," said Tom, "that the catch was made on a Sunday, sir."

Mr. Brady frowned. He half extended the shad to the fisherman, then he half drew it back again.

"Well, Tom," he said at length, "I'll keep it, anyway. What happened was wrong, but surely it was not this poor fish's fault." —[Washington Star.]

An Up-to-date Proposal.

"YES, I put your father on to a good thing last month."

"Did you? That was nice of you. Papa asked me the other day if I knew you."

"What else?"

"When I told him I had met you he asked me if I thought you had the money-making instinct. And I told him I didn't think you would be asleep when division day came around."

"That was nice of you. I gave your father a good tip yesterday. He took it, too. It must have netted him a couple o' thousand."

"Why, you are quite a good fairy, Mr. Slimmer. I'll remember that tip the next time I strike papa for my pin money."

"But why not give your papa a rest?"

"I beg your pardon."

"Why not let somebody else put up for the pins? I happen to know that papa isn't on Easy street often enough to establish a permanent address there."

"Pray make yourself a little plainer, Mr. Slimmer?"

"That's quite impossible, Miss Bimler. I feel that nature has done her worst for me."

"Ah, you are fishing for a compliment."

"No, Miss Bimler, you wrong me. I have no time for fishing. But let me particularize. I am neither young nor handsome. My temper is fairly good, my health excellent. That, I think, disposes of the minor details. Here is a schedule of my worldly possessions—subject, of course, to the daily fluctuations of the market. May I trouble you to look it over?"

"With what end in view, Mr. Slimmer?"

"I will come to that presently, Miss Bimler. I have shown your esteemed father a duplicate of this schedule. It seemed to please him. He even entrusted me with a note for you. Here it is."

(He hands her a sealed envelope, which she opens with a "pardon me." It contains but two lines. "My dear, nail this chap—I need him in the business. Your doting papa.")

"It is quite evident, Mr. Slimmer, that you have made a favorable impression upon papa."

"And how about papa's daughter?"

"Will you make that a little clearer, Mr. Slimmer?"

"With pleasure. How does the sum total strike you?"

"Oh, of the schedule? Why, it seems very satisfactory."

"And—and will you share it with me, Miss Bimler—subject, of course, to the market fluctuations?"

"Oh, Abner, this is sudden!" —[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Deacon Snowball's Temptation.

"REDREN," said Deacon Snowball at the experience meeting, "I cum moughty neah backslding las Saturday night. De temptah cum ter me and put er wheat sack in ma' han' and led ma sinful feet to'd Mistah Johnsing's tuhkey coop."

"Amen!" moaned some one in a back seat.

"I done tried my bes' ter resist," went on the deacon, "but all de time mah conscience said 'Stop' de temptah said 'Go on;' and so I kep' a-gittin' cloash an' a-gittin' cloash all de time."

"Glory!" came from the back seats.

"But, praise de Lawd, just when I's gwine ter climb de fence and malik foh de coop mah old houn' dog trees a possum in Mistah Johnsing's wood lot, an' de backslide leabe me dat minnit."

"Amen!" roared a brother in the rear.

"An' fore I git up dat tree," continued the deacon, "de moon cum out frum behind de clouds, and dar stood Mistah Johnsing behind dat coop, wif er shotgun in his han'."

"Um-m-m! Lawd!" from the elders' corner.

"An' I call to Mistah Johnsing and ast him, 'Please, sah, won't he come an' shoot dat possum?' and dat he

do; an' I want ter say dat de was a mos' powerful big load ob shot in dat gun."

"Go on, bruddah!"

"An' dat's why I say dat wen de temptah cum ter us an' show us whar dere's er turkey coop we oughter reifice dat Providence done gib er houn' dawg an' er possum appetite to de po'r track man." —[New York Mail and Express.]

Had Him in the Hot Place.

THE way Edward J. Morgan "warmed up" once to a part furnished one of the best-known incidents in the career of this excellent actor, who first appeared in America as a supernumerary for Louis Jamec.

Prior to coming to this country he sang in concerts and oratorios in England, and it was while in Manchester, England, that the "warming up" occurred.

"I was late, and, rushing from my cab," he says, explaining, "hurried into what I thought was the music hall where I was going to sing. A servant met me. 'Show me the artist's room,' I cried. 'This way, sir,' he replied, and he led me to a little room.

"In increasing surprise, while I became hotter and hotter, I waited for my call. I grew more and more impatient. My stiff linen shriveled and curled. In desperation I tried to get out. The door was locked. Finally, after howling my lungs near out, 'Arry arrived. I grabbed him by the throat. 'This is not the artist's room,' I cried. 'What is it?'

"It's the 'ottest room in the 'ouse, sir; the 'ottest in the bawth.'

"'Bath!' I cried, 'where am I?'

"In a Turkish bawth establishment," he replied.

"And the music hall?" I cried, bewildered.

"'Across the street,' he said.

"And that night," concluded Mr. Morgan, "I sang 'Greenland's Icy Mountains.' " —[Baltimore World.]

Suppressing a Grumbler.

BUTCHERS, as a rule, can stand a good deal of grumbling from their customers, but there's a limit to everything—even a butcher's patience.

"John," said a certain member of the trade to his youngest apprentice, "I'm getting tired of that Mrs. X. and her eternal grumbling. I wish to goodness she'd take her custom elsewhere. When next she comes in I'll turn her over to you."

"Very well, sir," said John, calmly. "You may depend on me."

The shop was full of customers when Mrs. X. bounced in and began as usual:

"I want two pounds of beef, Mr. C.; beef, you understand, not bone! The last I had from you was all bone; and if—"

"Beef, it is, ma'am," said John, stepping forward. "Yes, ma'am, I understand. You want the boneless variety from the Bungaroos Islands. We've ordered you two pounds by pigeon post, and we understand it was dispatched by special balloon this morning. No doubt you will find it waiting for you when you get back. A special stipulation in the contract was that the boneless beef should be absolutely clear of fat and suet, should weigh twenty-seven ounces to the pound, and—"

But Mrs. X. had vanished. —[London Tit-Bits.]

A Paradise for Has-Beens.

"IF YOU know of any old politician who is weary of the game and wants a rest, send him to me," said a drummer at one of Detroit's hotels the other evening. "While traveling in Northern Wisconsin last month I discovered a spot where he can live out the rest of his days, and not hear of a political speech or be dragged out to witness a torchlight procession."

"I thought the people of the hamlet rather behind the times," continued the drummer, "as the only store in the place didn't want any of my goods, but just how far they were I didn't know until the landlord of the humble tavern told me that he had not looked at a newspaper for fifteen years. It didn't astonish him a bit to learn that President McKinley was dead, as he had never heard of such a man being President. As I was being driven back to the railroad station, three miles away, by the only man in town who owned a horse and buggy, I said to him:

"You don't seem to take much interest in politics here?"

"Well, no," he replied.

"Don't you have elections?"

"I never heard of any."

"Are you a Democrat or Republican in politics?"

"My name is Jones, and that's about all I know about it."

"I didn't make any further effort to draw him out, but after he had pocketed his quarter for driving me over he hung around for awhile and then sleepily approached and inquired:

"You ain't comin' back to settle down here, are you?"

"Heaven forbid!" I replied.

"I'm rather glad on it," he continued as his face brightened. "If yer lived here I don't think it would be no time at all before you would git up a fight between the Methodists and the Baptists!" —[Detroit Free Press.]

The Prince a Cad.

DURING the last few days there has been quite a run on the Daily Graphic of Tuesday last, some jokers having run the price of copies up to a shilling or more. They pointed out to their friends the following paragraph:

"The Thanksgiving service itself lasted from 12:30 p.m. to 3 p.m., and was of imposing impressiveness. It was noted that with one solitary exception the behavior of the congregation assembled was decorous. The exception was the Prince of Wales, who strove to make a cad of himself, in which he succeeded."

This paragraph, however, was not so disloyally preposterous as appeared on the surface. People read the article in such a casual way that they were easily taken in, and thought that they were reading a description of the Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's on Sunday last, whereas it appeared, on a more careful reading of the paragraph, that it was one which happened in 1789. —[London Express.]

MONEY FOR A VOICE  
AGAINST PERKINS

January 4, 1903.]

**The House Beautiful.****SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING HOMES.**

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

**A House at Flagstaff.**

**M**J. C. FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., writes: "I read every week your page on 'The House Beautiful' and yet am unable to decide just how to paint woodwork in my living-room, dining-room and hall. The living-room is 15x18 with a bracket bay window in front (facing east,) and a double window (or two windows together,) on south side. Opposite the bay window is a red-brick fireplace. There is a space of fifty-one inches on each side of this fireplace. Would you advise having a built-in bookcase on one side and a built-in seat on the other side? The only wood we get here is Arizona pine. The fireplace will have to have a wood shelf. Now please tell me what color to have this shelf, bookcase and seat painted; or would you prefer oil and white varnish? The walls in this room and the hall (which is 6x12,) are to be tinted a rather dark green, with lighter ceiling. Have bought a new Brussels rug of tan ground with oriental figures in red and green. I got tan ground because red or green is too hard to keep clean; every footprint is visible. I have three willow rockers. They were very expensive when new and I do not feel that I can afford to discard them. They have never been varnished or stained. Shall I put white varnish on them or stain them dark? They are too large to look well with white enamel. I thought of having cushions for them of red and green if I white-varnished them. I have a parlor table of mahogany color, one of bird's-eye maple, and one of oak. Have small reception chair of

Your dining-room will not look well with light wood-work, as you are to have tan walls, but you can use light oak furniture if you prefer to do so. I do advise a built-in bookcase and seat beside fireplace in living-room. Your mantel shelf should also be stained or painted black to correspond with other woodwork. In door curtains, overcurtains for windows, etc., you can carry out either the red or the green of your rug. Burlaps for doors and linen taffeta for windows in plain colors of precisely the same shade will look well. If your willow rockers have become shabby from use it will be better to stain them before varnishing as they will then look as if they were new; a solution of soda and water will turn the willow a light yellow, and they can then be varnished and are very pretty if in good condition. A piece of brocade in a dull red, bound with gold galloon, would look well as a cover for one of your small tables. Personally I am very fond of Flemish oak furniture in halls, but I also admire the weathered oak in good shapes. In your small hall I think hangings of dull red in both doorways would be most effective. I found recently at several of the New York upholsterers a cotton, velvet, quite wide and costing \$1.50 a yard, in a very dull, soft shade of red, which I realized would make beautiful hangings in a Flemish oak doorway. The side next dining-room could be of linen taffeta in green, if you like, or the same red as velvet. In the living-room you could see plain or figured taffeta as lining. On the glass of your front door you can use a thin silk, or better still, raw silk, curtain fluted against the glass, or one slightly full of heavy Arabian net with a border across the bottom of Russian lace. For your brass lamps I would suggest the Japanese shades called 'Geisha.'

**Suggestions for an Oriental Den.**

**E**M. G., LOS ANGELES, writes: "Will you kindly give me suggestions in papering, painting, draping and furnishing a Turkish or an oriental den, 12x12½, with one common window and one common door, which

(if the style of your bed calls for one,) of the crisp, this case you should have a round, head bolster covered with the crepe. Paint your clock shelf black to match woodwork. A piece of Chinese or Japanese embroidery laid plainly on the shelf would be the only admiring decoration.

**Three Rooms in Cottage.**

**M**T. H., LOS ANGELES, writes: "Would like your assistance in regard to three rooms in my six-room cottage. The house faces north. The parlor is now a west room and dining-room west. The lot is fifty feet so there is plenty of sunshine on all sides of the house. The parlor and hall are tinted pink, the dining-room mulberry red, ceilings cream. House is finished in light oak. I would like your ideas in regard to furnishing hall, which is quite narrow. Can get whatever you advise. I do not like cheap draperies, etc. The rooms are polished and match the woodwork. I have a hand-some green rug for parlor. Wilton with pink buds, mahogany set of three pieces; divan and two chairs; we have them upholstered in whatever you suggest. A fond of old rose, also green. Arabian net (cream) curtain for parlor window; it hangs in straight folds, no insertion and deep ruffle, is in three scallops and hung a few inches above casement. What shall I get for overcurtains? The window on the west is a small one, intended for a hanging basket of ferns. What shall I curtain this window with, net or silk? What shall a Morris chair be suitable for parlor? What shall I get for portieres for parlor opening where grille is? Should they be draped? Of course I would not do the drapes myself. I have a mahogany tea table for this room with Mexican drawn work cover; have dainty china and glass for it, also small table for lamp. The brass lamp for this room has old-rose shade, mahogany tabouret with palm. What kind of jardiniere will be suitable? Have a pretty green and gold one with gold handles, not a cheap one; thought it would be pretty for hall, or will it answer for parlor? Have fine oil paintings for hall, parlor and dining-room, some framed in gilt, others in dark-green wood, one diamond-shaped mirror (with a wooden frame,) thirty inches square; the background is gray, with La France roses and ferns on it; a large painting of yellow roses, one landscape, sunrise on Mt. Hood, one of white and lavender lilacs. What style portieres for opening between parlor and dining-room? There are folding doors. For the dining-room I have golden-oak dining table (square,) sideboard and chairs. The china closet is built in. Want rug for this room. What can I get that will match the mulberry walls? I like things to harmonize; will change the color of the side walls if there is nothing that I can get. What kind of curtains shall I get for mantel? Silver or brass candlesticks or candelabra? Want them to be used on table on occasions. Have blue and white china, cut glass and silver in abundance. I have oil paintings for this room, a watermelon piece, a purple grape piece, one of apples, one of peaches and one of long-stemmed violets. Have an art metal lamp (red) with brass trimming and round globe, which gives a pink light when lit; where shall I put it? On the opposite side from the parlor is a front bedroom which I shall have for a den for my husband, where his friends can come and smoke. Will you tell me what I shall get for this room? It has one single door opening from hall. What color shall I have walls? I have several oak rocking chairs, a writing desk and round table, all in oak. Must get couch, book case (I have some fine books,) cover for couch, and rug. Have two pairs of point d'esprit (cream,) curtains with deep border down sides and across. Shall I have them in den or in dining-room? The tiling around mantel is cream, the rooms are all rather small, the electric fixtures are copper; do you know if I can have them painted black?"

A low stool or flower stand of richly-carved teakwood (Japanese) would be extremely ornamental in your hall, especially if you used on it some rare piece of Japanese or Chinese bronze or porcelain as a jardiniere for plants.

As you appear to be able to indulge your taste for the beautiful in house furnishing it seems too bad not to put your money into these rare and beautiful things.

You could then hang as portieres some of the stuffs to be found in these importing places—embroideries, etc., or

if you prefer a simple finishing, use velour of a soft or rather dull shade of green in your doorways, but at all events, upholster your furniture and hang the windows in your parlor with old-rose brocade. With your pink walls this should give you a beautiful room, if you get just the proper tones together. At the small front window you speak of, hang curtains of raw silk in a light shade of green. A Morris chair of willow is very beautiful in such a room if it also is cushioned with pink brocade. Hang portieres in opening to dining-room in the same cold-green velour. This will show richly against your mulberry walls. There are many oriental rugs which contain a predominating red, harmonizing perfectly with the mulberry of your walls, and there is also a Brussels and a Wilton velvet carpet bought now with the coloring (dark red,) and design (an ivory white geometric figure,) of the royal Bokhara rugs. This would carpet your dining-room charmingly. Do not drape your portieres and never, under any circumstances, permit the draping across or festooning of a curtain or portiere. Your green and gold jardiniere would look well in here. Why curtain your mantel? If you are going to use your candelabra on the table you will find silver ones more effective than brass. There are most beautiful ones to be found in this unique shape of Sheffield plate (old English style.) Try using your lamp with the pink shade in the dining-room. The advice I gave to E. M. G. in regard to her den may help you also. As you have a red dining-room you may prefer green walls in here, or, if you can use Indian blankets for rugs and hangings and baskets and pottery for decoration, tan walls will make the best background. Your electric light fixtures will look much handsomer if you paint them black."

For the den paper your walls with plain paper in Turkish, or soft red. Paint your woodwork black. The ceiling can be left a lighter red than side walls, or covered down to the black picture mold with red and gold-figured paper. Your light should have the red shade. Cover your window over the upper sash with a lattice work of wood painted black in fine pliable strips, from this lattice hang sash curtains on a slender brass rod of red, raw silk. A shelf extending from the top window casing the width of the window should be wide enough to allow for setting on it an oriental brass jardiniere holding a plant, and a piece of Turkish stuff or embroidery should be draped at one side, depending from shelf to window sill. Your floor, of course, should have on it an oriental rug in soft, rich colors. It will be difficult for you to give your bedroom a Japanese complexion as it appears to be almost completely furnished and the walls are already papered. Dove-gray walls with a chrysanthemum frieze, or one of blue and white Japanese crepe, black woodwork, and a floor of fine black and white Japanese matting gives the best suggestion for a Japanese room. You can, however, hang curtains of blue and white cotton crepe at your windows here and cover the cushions for your chairs with this stuff. You could also use a cover with valance

**Zibelines for Frocks and Coats.**

A COMPLETE list of all this take up an infinity of space to signalize but a few, and color, which are the most hairied materials are still extremely zibelines become more silky in together they are extremely lovely of this material are strikingly talk and boursus cloths, which invari on the materials. The petit vel signs forming stripes, but on plain cloth remains grand are being improved each day, up supple and fine, the long silver hairs suggest for. This genre is being gantly by houses which go in for preference to the thicker weight. The shades most popular in terra-cotta red, claret red, nut brown of green, but in this last color is considered the smartest, is a s plaid are in many instances most and green—the blue having a violet fade with a liberal sprinkling of all over the surface. The black a

**A RICHLY FURNISHED ROOM.**

white enamel, rocker of birch, upholstered in light blue with tan figure. One armchair of mahogany finish upholstered in a dull, sage green. I shall have to get new furniture for hall and dining-room. The hall is small and I do not want much in there, a seat or table and mirror. Would you advise weathered oak or Flemish? The dining-room is 12x16, and has one north window and two east windows. I have new ruffled Arabian net curtains for this room. How shall I finish woodwork in here? It is to be tinted a golden tan and have a new rug of red and green, the red predominating. I shall get new chairs, china cabinet and buffet for this room; think I prefer golden oak, as I do not want to make the room too dark in appearance. How shall I finish woodwork in hall? There is an opening on each side of hall of forty-five inches—one leading to the dining-room and the other to the living-room. I do not know what color of portieres to hang in each doorway, but think both pair should be alike, don't you? I think I shall have all three floors stained a dark brown. Should my curtains hang straight from rods in my bay window (three windows, one in middle larger than two side lights,) and do you think green denim would make pretty curtains to hang over the Irish point lace ones? The hall door is half glass, best plate. I do not like the lace pieces used so much for front doors. Please be kind enough to suggest something. Could I use red denim for outside curtains in dining-room? I have two handsome brass lamps, banquet lamps, which I thought of placing on mantel, but I do not know how to change the shades. I do not like the very large ruffled shades. The shades would look best alike, would they not? That is, in color? The bay window is a bracket bay, that is, there is a wide shelf. How shall I finish this shelf, and what shall I place on it? Thought of painting wood-work in the living-room white, but think with window shade, bookcase, seat and shelf on fireplace it would make too much white."

I would paint woodwork in living-room, dining-room and hall, black, or have it stained either weathered or Flemish oak. As your wood is unfinished you can easily have it stained and oiled as dark as you wish it.

opens into a hall? I have on hand one 6x3 couch with oriental cover, one wicker rocker, natural color, one oak writing desk, lady's size. This is to be my own room as my husband has a library of his own. The window shade is of yellow, room is lighted by gas jet. How shall I fix the windows? Will be much obliged if you give me ideas on a bedroom to be in Japanese style, furniture is mahogany; that is, the three large pieces; chairs are of white enamel, floor covered with blue matting; I would like the drapes to be of Japanese crepe. How shall I fix the window, which is common size? What shall I use on bed for cover? Would you use pillow shams, bolster or how would you arrange that? Wall paper is cream with blue flowers. What color should a small clock shelf be painted, or should it be draped, and if so, what should be used?"

For the den paper your walls with plain paper in Turkish, or soft red. Paint your woodwork black. The ceiling can be left a lighter red than side walls, or covered down to the black picture mold with red and gold-figured paper. Your light should have the red shade. Cover your window over the upper sash with a lattice work of wood painted black in fine pliable strips, from this lattice hang sash curtains on a slender brass rod of red, raw silk. A shelf extending from the top window casing the width of the window should be wide enough to allow for setting on it an oriental brass jardiniere holding a plant, and a piece of Turkish stuff or embroidery should be draped at one side, depending from shelf to window sill. Your floor, of course, should have on it an oriental rug in soft, rich colors. It will be difficult for you to give your bedroom a Japanese complexion as it appears to be almost completely furnished and the walls are already papered. Dove-gray walls with a chrysanthemum frieze, or one of blue and white Japanese crepe, black woodwork, and a floor of fine black and white Japanese matting gives the best suggestion for a Japanese room. You can, however, hang curtains of blue and white cotton crepe at your windows here and cover the cushions for your chairs with this stuff. You could also use a cover with valance

more charmingly carried out as willed goods, especial chic being given of large black spots woven in, and often show the raised spots in a

Another combination which has been handied by an artiste, is a dark-brown copper-colored hairs, and a black-hair

of a gray ground, showing a navy stripe, which forms a damier on the hairs all over the surface, is running

fairy fabric, with a blue silk line. This is only put into use for tailor frocks, automobile driving. The weight is taking away any of the supple effect, indulging, achieving a crimped effect, very shades of water green and blue, and a beige, with mixed hair.

The lighter shades of putty are reserved exclusively for evening coats, decidedly well, having a most smartly.

**ELVETS** are being used so enormously they certainly carry a regal air in any other way, and many are given to the delightful creation.

decided improvement on the old-style, the very smartest is a velours-mirrored in grand largeur. The color is very white, china blue, maize, millet-green, etc., and each shows on the surface very sheen, the fabric seeming to a

arms which the different names in birth. Another fabric—velours Anglo-natured in France,) shows most well as colorings. A pale green has

stamped on the surface; while a gold line, and a spot stamped on, nothing wanting, and another shade of green above a damier.

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This is the well known Fruit of the Loom



January 4, 1903.]

**Care of the Body.****SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.***Compiled for The Times.***A Widely-read Department.**

FEW weeks ago The Times published, in this department, a communication from W. H. Marquis of Beaumont, Cal., asking for suggestions in regard to the treatment of catarrh. Mr. Marquis sends The Times the following communication, showing that it is a dangerous thing to mention the name of anybody in these columns, unless a person has plenty of spare time to devote to reading and correspondence:

"Witness the result, or to be exact, a small portion of the result of publishing my name. The printed matter I am using to kindle fires with these cold mornings, while a number of letters have been filed away. I am in possession of herbs and powders galore and with the advice received, together with your own sensible suggestions, it will certainly be a case of kill or cure.

"As a punishment for your error, I insist upon you publishing my German friend's remedy in full.

Yours thoughtfully; W. H. MARQUIS.

"P.S.—'Cold salt scrub in the morning.' Waugh!!" Here is one of the suggestions sent to Mr. Marquis: "Buy pure olive oil French castile soap at drug store. It comes in large, unattractive cakes, at 75 or 80 cents per cake. You may buy 5 cents' worth or the whole. Take, every night and morning for two or three mornings, a small quantity of sweet milk. Heat and wash around in it a bit of the soap kept for that purpose. Standing outside or over washbowl, pour a little of this in your hand. Draw it quietly up through the nostrils, throwing the head back and letting it run down and out through the mouth. Repeat several times. If nostrils are much inflamed, use but little soap at first. Do not go into the cold or damp air for an hour or so after using. The milk and soap are both cleansing and healing—will remove obstructions and gradually form a coating or new skin on passages. A few days' treatment will demonstrate its helpfulness, and if it does not effect a cure will relieve and prevent the ailment from growing worse. Do not use salt and water. All the food, fresh air, etc., is of but little avail unless the parts are locally treated. Do not sleep in the cold air nor near an open window in unfavorable weather. Let fresh air come through another window. Should this be of benefit, for the good of others afflicted in like manner, you may give your experience. It is simple and inexpensive."

And here is another, from a physician in Santa Barbara, who runs what he calls a "Chiropractic School and Infirmary." He explains on his letter head that this crack-jaw title is derived from two Greek words meaning "hands" and "done"—done by the hand—a hand practitioner—one who adjusts—repairs with his hands—hand fixing.

"Yesterday, I read your communication in The Times. You ask, 'Do you know of any real remedy or relief? Do you want a 'remedy' to treat the effects, or do you want the cause adjusted (fixed)?' If the former, I say no, if the latter, I say yes.

"The cause of your catarrh is in you, not in the drug store, not in your ancestors, not in some witch who has put a spell on you, not in the climate, not in how or where you sleep, not in what you eat, nor in what you drink or chew. That cause must be corrected, adjusted, fixed and I know where to find it and how to fix it.

"The cause of nasal, or head catarrh, is a pressure on nerves which pass to the head, that pinching causes inflammation, that inflammation dries the mucous moisture, that mucous moisture is what is called 'catarrh,' whether in the head or other parts of the body.

"That 'dull pain felt over the eye and about the cheekbone' is caused by the pressure on those nerves. You can follow, by finger pressure, those nerves from where the pain is felt, to the cervical vertebra, where those nerves are composed."

The German's communication referred to by Mr. Marquis is too much of a conundrum and is omitted.

The Times is sorry to have brought upon Mr. Marquis such a shower of correspondence and will in future endeavor to avoid mentioning names, unless it is absolutely necessary. At the same time, this case is another evidence of the widespread interest taken by the reading public in this department of The Times.

**Music as a Medicine.**

IN PARIS a dentist has found that he can administer anesthetics much more satisfactorily when a patient has been given a dose of music, so he uses a phonograph while the anesthetic is being administered, and in this way he is able to save his patients from the injurious after-effects of the drug, which formerly manifested themselves in the shape of severe headaches. This is in line with the electrical musical treatment—for the administration of which an establishment was recently opened in Los Angeles.

**Healing Powers of Sunshine.**

THE following, in regard to the importance of sunshine, is from the London Herald of Health:

"Man's element is the air and sunlight, and if he would be healthy he must see that his element is pure. Dr. Palermo found that cholera germs were killed by a few hours' exposure to the sun, and Declaux, in 1881, and Arleng, in 1885, destroyed anthrax bacilli by sunlight. Rasper proved that bacilli beneath water or lying on the surface of the soil were destroyed by the sun's rays. Yet layers of clothing, it was shown by Eschwege, prevented the sun's rays from destroying the bacilli beneath, though diphtheria bacilli were killed in one day by exposure to the sun's rays when in the interior of a pillow, but it is not stated what the pillow was composed of. Another experiment of his will be interesting to those who wear furs and animals' skins, for he found that the sun's rays produced no effect upon

disease germs lying beneath sheep's skin. This may partly account for many people yearly experiencing colds and other afflictions almost immediately upon taking to their furs for the season. I have often seen cramps and local eczema considerably aggravated by the wearing of non-porous kid gloves.

"Dr. Geisler tells of an experiment that showed that three hours' exposure to pure sunshine killed typhoid germs while it took six hours' exposure to the beam of an electric arc lamp of 1000-candle-power, at a distance of only thirty-nine inches, to produce a similar effect. No artificial appliance can possibly equal the power of direct sunlight, especially when applied to the living body. I felt very strongly convinced of this when going over the Flenss Light Institute in Copenhagen, which depends entirely upon the focussing of artificial light for curing lupus. But sunlight, great as its power for good is, forms but a factor in the treatment of disease, and when, as at that institute, I was told by the kindly matron that fruit and vegetables might be all very well for me and my son, and for the cure of some diseases, but 'plenty of meat was needed for lupus cases.' I realized how much an electric system, where all curative factors should be organized into one complete harmonious method of treatment, was needed, and I am trying to build up and develop such a system. Do not think that the magic power of even sunny air will exonerate you from being equally strict in the observance of other health factors. Disobedience to law in one direction discounts the good effects of obedience in another direction."

**A Tobacco Pulse.**

MEDICAL TALK thus dilates upon the dangers which await the tobacco smoker:

"Tobacco makes a generous pulse. A round, full, but compressible pulse. This is the way it does it. The heart forces the blood through the arteries. Just before the arteries become capillaries, they present considerable resistance to the flow of the blood. This compels the heart to pump a little harder than would be necessary if it were not for the resistance of the small arteries (arterioles). The arterioles are wisely contrived to hold back the current, so that on special occasions they can, on short notice, allow more blood than usual to pass. This leaves the circulation of blood with a margin constantly. No part of the body is receiving quite as much blood as it would if it were not for the check which the arterioles place upon the current of blood.

"Introduce tobacco into the system and immediately these arterioles are temporarily paralyzed. This allows the blood to pass through them at will. It creates a generous pulse. Instantly the outlying portions of the body are surcharged with the superabundance of blood. It produces a feeling of temporary strength and exuberance. It is not the strength of stimulation, however. It is the strength of paralysis.

"Every time this process is repeated the arterioles become softer and less able to perform their normal function. A man under the influence of a good cigar feels the quickening effect of a liberal circulation of blood. The machinery of his anatomy runs faster. It is exactly as if he should shorten the pendulum of a clock. The reduction of resistance has created a superfluity of power.

**Appendicitis.**

IN THE New York Journal a doctor, whose name The Times will refrain from giving free advertising to, recently had an article, in which he claims to have discovered the "microbe of appendicitis" and also to have discovered a remedy for the disease. He has since been sending out a copy of the article in circular form. He claims that appendicitis is a sequel of the grip, which produces a disordered condition of the intestines. As to the bacillus, he does not claim that it is the direct cause of appendicitis, but that through its action protomazine is produced which is toxic and irritant. Following this line of thought, the physician claims to have discovered that "a certain salt of copper, brought into combination with certain other chemicals," was as much of a specific for appendicitis as quinine is for malaria. This is certainly a very vague description of a remedy to which he has given a name under which it will presumably be advertised and sold. Following are some of the observations of this physician in regard to appendicitis:

"(1.) Appendicitis is a disease of periodicity. That is, like malaria, there are certain equal periods at which it is most prone to occur. I have yet to find a case of chronic appendicitis in which the statement of the patient and the observation of the physician, if acute, will not demonstrate a tendency to increased activity of symptoms about each twenty-one days. This fact would point toward the 'germ theory' of origin of this disease.

"(2.) Its increasing prevalence today is directly traceable to the 'grip' epidemic of 1889, 1890 and 1891. Medical authority at this time presents a most diversified list of 'excuses' offered for the prevalence of this disease. Everything is blamed for it from 'heredity' to 'severe physical exertion,' but none of these causes take into consideration the fact that this malady has been on the rapid increase in the last twelve or fifteen years, while 'heredity' and 'exertion' should have been equally effective prior to that time. There is not one person in thousands in America that has not been affected to some extent at least with the grip at some time since the origination of the epidemic in 1889.

"The pestiferous nature of this scourge is known to medical men. There is eminent authority for the assertion that no one who suffered la grippe in severity came out whole. Observing medical men have recognized the fact that no organ, nor set of organs, of the entire body was more constantly affected by a latent form of a tenacious chronic disturbance following la grippe than the digestive tract. It was at this juncture that I received my first insight into the discovery of the fact that the cause of appendicitis today is a disordered condition of the intestinal glands resulting from the late effects of this epidemic influenza.

"(3.) The radical operative methods of treatment now in use are not justifiable. Notwithstanding all the advance made in recent years in the practice of surgery, it

is never justifiable to subject people to the dangers of capital operation if such operation can be avoided.

"In order to reduce the risk of an operation in order to the minimum the operator should be most skillful in the technique of his craft. While the science and art of surgery has made wonderful strides in the last forty-five years, the fact remains that never before were there more incompetent devotees to the art than at the time. The brilliancy of the best surgeons has inspired thousands of men with the hope of developing genius in this line. The result of this is that today, with operations for appendicitis being performed in every town, village and hamlet, the death rate from this malady is as large or larger than before these operations came into vogue.

"At this time the operative treatment of appendicitis is practiced in preference to any other method. At the very mention of the name the abdomen is ripped open and the appendix removed, in many cases without slightest provocation.

"In a recent case which came to my notice, it was necessary for the surgeon to make a microscopic examination of the organ after removal in order that he might be able to assure the family of the victim that the patient really had appendicitis.

"(4.) Appendicitis is not vastly more prevalent in the male than in the female, as is presumed by authority.

"There are numberless cases of appendicitis in the female that are confused with other ailments. Indeed in many cases where symptoms have developed resulting from an inflammation of the appendix, a deceptive diagnosis is pardonable. Large numbers of such cases reach the gynecologist, and the doctor operates for ' pelvic abscess.' These cases never reach their proper place in the column of statistics of appendicitis where they really belong. It is true, however, that on account of more roomy pelvic basin and a better blood supply there is a slight decrease in the number of cases in women as compared with men. The ratio between the sexes about as 52 is to 48."

The above remarks in regard to the unnecessary and alarming frequency of surgical operations in case of appendicitis, or of what is supposed to be appendicitis, are pertinent and well-founded. It does not, however, in any means follow that the asserted remedy, said to have been discovered by this physician, is any more valuable than the hundreds of asserted remedies for various diseases which are boomed in the papers every year.

By the way, this physician would doubtless be prevented from advertising in the papers by a regard for "medical ethics," yet he runs this thinly-disguised advertisement of a private proprietary remedy without any apparent qualms of conscience. This medical ethics indeed a fearful and wonderful thing, and most difficult of comprehension to the lay mind.

Yet another wonderful remedy is announced. In a dispatch received a few days ago from La Salle, Ill., which tells of a certain physician of that city having discovered a "positive cure for cancerous growths of all kinds." He uses a "solution of vegetable and mineral ingredients hypodermically injected, which destroys the germ without affecting the sound tissues."

American newspapers give an immense amount of advertising every year to shrewd physicians, who know how to work the press agencies.

**Pure Food Laws.**

BULLETIN No. 62, Part II, issued by the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, deals with "Foods and Food Control." It is written by W. D. Bigelow, Chief of the Food Laboratory. Detailed information is given regarding the food laws of ten States, namely, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts and Michigan.

The Kentucky law contains the following stringent regulation in regard to the use of antiseptics, a dangerous practice, which has become so alarmingly general of recent years and against which the German government has properly protested:

"Salicylic acid, benzoic acid, boracic acid, sulphuric acid and their compounds, the salicylates, benzoate, fluorides and sulphites; also formaldehyde or formalin and various mixtures known in the trades as 'Treecide,' 'iceine,' 'preservatives' of various kinds, etc., are antiseptics, and it is unlawful to sell articles of food containing them unless plainly labeled 'adulterated,' or in presence of the antiseptic and its kind is clearly shown on the label or made known to all purchasers where the article is not capable of being labeled."

As The Times has frequently suggested, it is high time that the State of California should place itself in line among the enlightened and progressive commonwealths of the country with a pure-food law. What aspirant for legislative honors will earn the gratitude of his constituents by introducing and pushing such a measure?

**OSTEOPATHIC DIRECTORY.**

W. J. HAYDEN, D. O. DAISY R. HAYDEN, D. O. DR. HAYDEN & HAYDEN, OSTEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS, 52 W. Fifth St., S. E. Cor. Hill, ground floor. Tel. Office, James 2-1000. Residence, Blue 7765. Pasadena Office—301 Dodworth Street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1:30 to 8:30 p.m.

DR. C. S. CLAYTON, 726 Ottawa Street, Tel. 868 and 869. Office and residence, Los Angeles, Cal. OSTEOPATHIC PRACTITIONER. Comfortable rooms and home cooking for patients. Care of disabled. No contagious diseases accepted.

**THE Hygienic Body Brace**



It's advertised everywhere at \$7.50. We send it postpaid to any address for only \$3.90, warranted best quality. Send money order and hip measurement.

THE W. W. SWENSON CO., Los Angeles, Cal., Makers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Deformity Braces, Artificial Limbs. Circular free.



The Barrel

THOUGHT SHE WAS GRAND  
AND BEAT THE PRIMA DONNA

By a Special Contributor

There was a barrel organ once she was grand opera.

Fortunately most of her inmates, so the belief did not make her

steel, so the belief did not make her

she might have made other persons who

fashioned.

No. The barrel organ was entirely

really was grand opera. If she had

she would have surprised the people

by suddenly sobbing with pride and

of her own music.

Once she stood before the opera

loudly that the large prima donna

make herself heard. So before me

passed a policeman sprang at the bar

her Italian business manager so had

turning the crank. And that made

stop singing, for like other great arti

ordid business details.

However, the barrel organ was not

night have been. She knew too well

affair had been caused by the pu

ssional jealousy.

Many times after that she used to

get another opportunity to sing

house. She felt quite sure that she

if only the audience got a chance to r

ore the envious prima donna could in

But the business manager did not see

much about the opera house after the

she used to go many blocks out of his

to get within sight of it.

For a time the barrel organ felt

increased because she knew that she was

or a barrel organ that knows this

if the rest of the world does not

for a few days she recovered her pe

ssed back as haughtily and proudly as

more around the city.

The barrel organ loved to say that

because the prima donna always did a

barrel organ did not drive. Her

luck of the Italian organ grinder who s

any. "Anybody can buy a pair of hor

every one has a man to sit on. Ge

she would kick the Italian with her

broader than ever.

Her pride really was the only thing

to keep her spirits, for her manager

ever of music. He was deaf to the

barrel organ and he used her great

make money. Therefore, instead of tr

er before folk who would have appre

ciated her.

The Italian manager's idea in doing

is and practical as all great ideas are

but if the barrel organ sang loudly be

of ill-tempered elderly gentlemen

want containing persons with pain

paid him cheerfully and heavily to

of course the Italian manager did not

the barrel organ. If he had, it might h

or at least some of the sensitive an

was, the barrel organ, being quite ignor

people to the dangers of a life can be avoided. A life of an operation of this kind should be most skilled. While the science and art of surgery in the last two years has never before been to the art than at this time, the surgeon has imbued the developing genius in that today, with operations in every town, yea, from this malady is fully removed these operations can be avoided.

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more prevalent in the presumed by authority, of appendicitis in the other ailments. Indeed, have developed result of appendix, a deception in numbers of such cases a doctor operates for patient reach their proper place of appendicitis where they ever, that on account of a better blood supply there are more cases in women as to between the sexes is

to the unnecessary and operations in case of appendicitis, are it does not, however, by a remedy, said to have any more valuable remedies for various diseases papers every year.

would doubtless be present in the thinly-disguised advertisement remedy without any

This medical ethics is a thing, and most difficult kind.

is announced, in a distance from La Salle, Ill., which that city having discovered growths of all kinds." He and mineral ingredients destroys the germ with an immense amount of fresh physicians, who know

issued by the Bureau of States Department of Agriculture and Food Control." It is of the Food Laboratory, regarding the food laws of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts

the following stringent use of antiseptics, a danger so alarmingly general which the German government:

formic acid, sulphurous acid, salicylates, benzoates, formaldehyde or formalin in the trades as "freight, various kinds, etc., are and sell articles of food considered 'adulterated,' or the kind is clearly shown to all purchasers where the labeled."

suggested, it is high time should place itself in line progressive commonwealth and law. What aspirant for the gratitude of his constituents pushing such a measure?

#### DIRECTORY.

BABY B. BAYNE, D. S. OBSTETRICIAN, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon. Tel. Office, James 22. 2220 Dethorne Block, Tues. 7 to 8:30 p.m.

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**Jacoby Bros.**  
331-333-335 South Broadway.

# One Hund Worth of Goods to

20c Ladies' Vests, Special 10c.  
Ladies' vests in a splendid quality of Jersey ribbed, with high neck, long sleeves, well shaped, and comfortable. Stock taking price 10c.

35c Ladies' Vests, Special 22c.  
Jersey ribbed vests, Seccé lined, high neck and long sleeves. Perfect in fit, and well finished in every respect. Pants to match. Stock taking price 22c.

35c Union Suits, Special 32c.  
Ladies' union suits in cream colors. They may be had in all sizes; open down the front, neatly finished with silk tape around the neck. Stock taking price 32c.

30c Ladies' Vests, Special 39c.  
These come in a most dainty, well weight lined with soft fleece, nicely finished with silk tape around the neck. Pants to match. All sizes. Stock taking price 39c.

65c Union Suits, Special 47c.  
Ladies' pretty ribbed union suits in cream, olive, grey. Come in Quaintastic, all sizes. Regular price 65c. Stock taking price 47c.

## Remarkable Si of Women's Hig:

This event will bring our Wom opening hour. Our garments are most exclusive, fashionable shown: cure these at big reductions will. Every item below fairly talks with did begins to approach this sale is: note of the reductions.

### Every Woman's Jacket in the Store Reduced.

The most stylish jackets, the finest materials, the newest styles and the biggest reduction ever made by a store. Not one jacket that isn't of the highest order. Regarding prices we mention the following as an example:

55.50 Woman's Jacket \$4.50.

This consists of odd sizes in our highest grade jackets. They are mostly made of all wool jersey cloth in the prettiest of styles. They come in cream, navy blue, black and gray, with big pearl buttons and silk finished lining. Take your pick of any of this wonderful price, \$4.50.

### Mercerized Petticoats

We have filled one large bargain table with the lot. They come in fancy stripes and in plaid. Made to be worn under lace sacrifice 60c.

\$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.75, \$6.60 and

\$6.50 Wool Waists \$3.48.

The most sensational sale of handsome winter styles in fine wool waists. All the newest colors, some plain and in fancy stripes or plaid. Worth up to \$6.50. Stock taking sacrifice, \$3.48.

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50 and

\$5.00 Wool Waists \$2.45.

These come in all the newest colors, some plain, others in fancy stripes, still others in plaid effects, the prettiest designs. Stock taking sacrifice, \$2.45.

\$2.50 and \$3.00 Wool Waists \$1.45.

These are made of French flannel in plain colors only, tucked and pleated. Stock taking sacrifice, \$1.45.

\$1.25 Kimonos 49c.

Made of English outing flannel, double facing. Comes in fancy stripes and prettiest of effects, and so snug. Stock taking sacrifice, 49c.

## Bargains in Men's

Our entire men's furnishing department broken sizes, however new or desirable the following extraordinary offers, hundred importance will be found.

\$1.00 Fancy Shirts 50c.

Handsome, fancy bosom shirts lines slightly broken. Your size is here in one or another. All standard makes. Stock taking sacrifice at 50c.

\$1.50 Regent Shirts 98c.

These come with fancy bosom, plain bosom, or latest bosom—the latest correct thing in shirts. Stock taking sacrifice 98c.

75c Leather Mitts 37c.

One finger leather mitts, fleece lined, elastic in wrists. Stock taking sacrifice 37c.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Odd

Lines Working Gloves 65c.

All the odd lines in stock of our working gloves worth up to \$1.50. Made of horse hair and other strong leathers. Stock taking sacrifice, your pick 65c.

50c President Suspenders 39c.

Everyone knows that suspenders sell for 50c throughout the United States. They are said to be the most healthful and comfortable suspenders on the market. Stock taking sacrifice 39c.

25c E. & W. Collars 12½c.

This standard make of collars sell in all stores at 25c. We have them in a big variety of styles. Stock taking sacrifice, 12½c each.

50c Men's Neckwear 35c.

Hundreds of handsome silk ties remaining from the holidays in due quality. Stock taking sacrifice 35c each.

50c Men's Underwear 25c.

Broken in men's cotton ribbed, fleece lined underwear, also merino underwear. Sells regularly at 25c. Stock taking sacrifice at 25c per yard.

65c Cotton Underwear 39c.

This comes in a good weight, heavy fleece lined, made in fancy colors and stripes, perfectly fitting. Stock taking sacrifice 39c.

\$1.25 Men's Underwear 95c.

This comes in high grade, all wool underwear, in ribbed, bat goods, and all together 20 different styles; some worth \$1.50. Stock taking sacrifice, all marked 95c.

Japonet Handkerchiefs 5c.

These imitate silk, very soft and pleasant to use, plain or fancy borders. Regular 5c; stock taking sacrifice 5c. Only six to one customer.

75c Working Shirts 45c.

These are made of hand twisted cheery, reinforced neck bands, made with yoke; all silk-like union made. Stock taking sacrifice 45c.

12½c Men's Hose 4c.

These come in fast black, well shaped and strong. Stock taking sacrifice 4c. Only six to one customer.

20c Merino Hose 12c.

These come in natural gray merino, soft, elastic, non-irritating, very durable. Stock taking sacrifice 12c.

\$1.75 5c

All wool English  
waistcoats, some  
are made of  
wool, others  
silk, some  
silk and  
wool, very  
elegant  
style, size  
various.  
Worth 5c to  
10c.

## BISHOP'S SOUP

Some soups are common—taste the same as all ordinary soups.

Bishop's Soups are uncommon—better than any other soups made.

### A Large Package Sells For 10c.

and it contains enough good soup for several persons—made in all varieties. Sold by all grocers. Ask for Bishop's.

### Bishop & Company,

Manufacturers of the largest line of food products made by any one firm in the United States.



10c  
PACKAGES



The Graham  
Wafers that are  
high in quality and  
low in price. Put up in a  
large, beautiful, clean package  
that every grocer sells for  
ten cents. When you buy  
"Hi-Lo's" you get crisp,  
fresh, healthful graham wafer  
every time. It's a great  
big package for ten cents.

### Bishop & Company

Manufacturers of the largest line of food products made by any one firm in the United States.



A fragrant, rich, palatable, delicious drink—

## KOMEL



## PUNCH

We make a specialty of serving our delicious Komel Punch and Komel Strawberry Punch at all kinds of functions—dances, lodge banquets, church events, etc.

We deliver it cooled, furnishing cut fruit for the punch, handsome punch bowls, glasses, trays and ladies.

Our prices depend on quantity ordered. But they are surprisingly low and the punch is surprisingly good. Made with Puritas Distilled Water, of course, and from pure fruit juices and the best of sugar.

If you haven't been satisfied before, give us a chance to show you how we do it.

Phone Exchange Six  
L. A. Ice & Cold Storage Co.

## NEWMARK'S HAWAIIAN BLEND.

Its goodness is remembered from one morning to the next—and the cup most eagerly welcomed at every breakfast. Put up in one-pound packages that keep in all the richness and goodness. Sold at all grocers.

Imported, roasted and packed by

**NEWMARK BROS.**  
Los Angeles.



from 6 to 14, but not all sizes of each kind. These were our popular \$3.50 dresses. Stock taking price \$1.75

### 75c Ladies' Neckwear 25c.

These include fancy neckwear of all descriptions, such as the popular Dorothie collar, embroidery top collars, sailor collar, made of wash lawn. Stock taking price 25c.

### \$2.00 Ladies' Neckwear 50c.

Odds and ends in our elegant Christmas neckwear, consisting of silk stocks with jabots, lace collars, auto ties, etc. Former price \$2.00; Stock taking price 50c.

### 50c Ladies' Handkerchiefs 19c.

As another attraction for our stock-taking sale we offer this lot of fine handkerchiefs, including hemstitched handkerchiefs, initial handkerchiefs, and others with pretty edges of embroidery. Stock taking price 19c.

### 20c Ladies' Handkerchiefs 9c.

We have placed on a table 125 dozen hankies. Some of them are slightly soiled from our Christmas display. They include plain hemstitched effects, embroidery or lace edges, initial hankies made of a good quality of linen, or fine, sheer lawn. Stock taking price 9c.

### Stock Taking Bargains

#### In Ladies' Novelties.

75c Coral neck chains 47c.  
50c Black neck chains 25c.  
15c Cupid belt pins 9c.  
25c Neck brooches 15c.  
25c pocketbooks 15c.

XXII YEAR.

THEATERS—

OS ANGELES THEATRE

THREE NIGHTS ONLY—

Broadhurst a

Mason and Mason in

A Real Western Comedy. Costumes, Music, etc.

Scene now on sale. Price, 25c. 30c, 50c.

OS ANGELES THEATRE

THREE NIGHTS, REGULAR

FIRST APPEARANCE HERE OF

THE AUSTRIAN

Under the direction of

RPHEUM—TONIGHT

Annual Visit of

GREAT ORPHEUS

BETTER

HAT M. WILLS,

RAWSON AND JONES,

WILLIS AND RICHARDSON,

FRANCIS—Kingsley, Doutchon, 25c. 50c. 75c.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1912.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK

AN IDEAL PLACE FOR THE YOUNG

OLIVER

THEATRE

TONIGHT—ALL NEW STAGE

THEATRE COMPANY, PRESENTING

"The District

CHAMBERS under seven years not admitted.

PRICES—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

HUTCHES—Theatre Park, 25c. 50c. 75c.

Marine Band Concert, 25c. 50c. 75c.

THE WHEEL—In the Theatre, New York.

ASSOCIATION—Today 10c.

MUSEMENTS AND ENTER

WITH DATES OF

HAZARD'S PAVILION

DON'T FORGET

Tuesday Eve

TOOTHPICK KEE

Kid McFadden v

Tickets at Zuckerman's Cigar Stand

Tickets—\$1.00

IMPSON AUDITORIUM

... The Burton H

MAGNIFICENT CHAMBERS

SPECIAL EXTRAS—GRAND CARNIVAL OF THE

RESERVED SEATS FOR CHAMBERS, 25c. 50